# Eberhard Greven, icon painter in a prison cell

berhard Greven, one of this country's best icon painlers, has spent his life he saw Bythe past twelve years in prison near zantine paintings, Dortmund, where he is serving a life and they fascinated sentence for inurder.

For six years he has been concentrating almost exclusively on old Byzantine paintings. Now he is vialted by a constant stream of art experts and art lovers who buy icons from him or leave valuable pieces with him to be restored.

Greven, now aged 35, is allowed a small cell of his own to work in. He has to pay forty deutschmarks per day for this and the privilege of not having to work with the other prisoners. The cell walls are covered with religious pictures on all sides, and it is here that Grevea receives

When he talks about his life he divides it rigidly into two parts: his youth before he landed in prison at the age of 23, and the time he has spent inside since then.

His trial lasted three years. Then he went into the Ergste Prison. For years he lived with the drudgery of prison work. The grassweed stuffing from his mattress had to do instead of jobacco, the food he was given was "uninspiring to say the least."

Then at the beginning of the seventies the situation changed for prisoners serving life seniences and Greven was sent to work in the bookbinding department. Because he was good at working with his hands he was given the job of repairing valuable books.

Continued from page 11 liations between Telepool and Linda fizzled out.

Curt Linda affered to produce the filin at a price of DM5,000 per minute of broadcosting lime (taking eight months for the 22 episodes) but Telepool found this price too steep and offered DM3,000 per minute. As a result, a Yugoslav company was commissioned to make the film.

Says the head of Telegoal: "The present would market price for animated eattoons ranges between 5,000 and 8,000 deutschniarks per minute. We got the Mouse for half that amount."

According to Herr Linda, there is a bleak future in store for this country's animators. As he puts it: "There are no special schools for onimators, so they have to train new blood themselves. Moreover, the mass appeal of American and Japanese animated cartoona is more in demand with our TV activorks than artistic quality".

(Münchner Merkur, 11 March 1977)

him from the start. He applied for and received permission to paint, and in the evenings he painted from memory in his cell. By chance the Danish monk Peter Jegor heard about Greven's work. He himself is a wellknown icon paiater and icarned all about thia apecial form of art on the Greck island of Athos. Parts of the canon are passed on only by work of mouth, So Peter Jegor went to the Eigste prison, stayed with the pri-

Eberhard Greven in his work cell

(Photo: Franz Lethen)

off. On average "lifers" in North Rhine-

Westnhalia serve sentences of about

years. In this he is supported by state

Peter Jegor, one of Eberhard Greren's

Greren himself says, "I have prepared

myself for my release. I can pay my

debts with the money I earn painting.

h's perfectly obvious that I shan't need

He has been paying off his debts for

some years. Campensation to the mur-

dered man's widow and costs of his trial

and term in prison are costing him

hundreds of thousands of ileutschmarks,

What he cannut understand is "For

years they made me work for practically

nothing - only fifty pfentigs per day!"

Today he is earning considerably

more. People buy his icons for onything

Greck Orthodax Church, ond when he

He is understandably asked one ques-

lion time and time again, namely whet-

her he thinks he would have discovered

still be the same rolten person I was be-

fore. The shock hod to come. But what

a price to pay for itl I was just 23 years

old and had a dead man on my con-

acience." Carola Bönk

(Stullgarler Nachrichten, 9 March 1977)

from one to four thousand ileutseli-

closest friends, is convinced that Gieven

has the strength of character to settle

down satisfactorily after his release.

reprieves are now being rerised.

premier Heinz Kühn.

any resocialising."

including interest.

able to save little.

often resent and envy him.

is releosed he intends to join it.

basics of icon painting, Greek and Church Slavic. Now when Greven publis icons he knows exactly what he is wril-

rector and

taught Greven the

Greven coatinued to da prison work unlil last year. Then he had enough money to be able to set up on his own, so to speak.

Now he works an eighteen-hour day and can scarcely keep pace with demand. In addition he always has a stack of letters to answer.

Publications in the Federal Republic and abroad have long since brought him to the notice of art experts in various countries, including Britain and the USA. A few weeks ago the Herald Tribune and a Los Angeles newspaper wrote articles on him.

He has gained many new friends through his work and, as he suys, his life is now completely changed.

Friends of his hare managed to engineer a reconciliation between Greren and the widow of the man he shot.

For some time he has been poying extia sums to her in addition to the compensation money he is required to pay. Not long ago she wrote to him, "You have helped me mare than I can say and my life is much easier now. I can only liope you are set free soon so that you can carry on with your teon paintiags. I know that you will not forget me

Freedom, hawever, is still a long way

## Weight check for civil servants

Oreiweight people canaot become and was due for medical inspection a civil servants in Bararia, the SPD few days later. concludes from an official statement made by Albert Meyer (CSU) in the Bavarian parliament, whereby a weight check is to be included in the medical Inspection on all applicants for civil service posts.

One 22-year old police seigeant who reighed one hundred kilogrammes shot himself when a superior in the force told him he was too fot. On holiday in the Tyrol he had lost 14 kilogrammes

The Bavorian Ministry of the Interior has been oware for some time that many numberants for posts in the police force arc overweight.

All civil servants in Bavaria will have to undergo a medical inspection on applying for a trainee post and again before being pennanently accepted in the civil service, Karl Stankiewitz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 March 1277)

### Housewife's worth The compensation a man and his family

receives when a wife and mother is fatally injured varies consider ably from case to case. Particularly father with young children are likely to g into severe difficulties.

At the fiftcenth conference of Feder Traffic Court judges and experts kil compensation sums in cases where make ers are killed in road accident were laid down.

Where a forty to 49 hour working week is involved, compensation to the extent of DM 2,500 will be grantel This is the average monthly ware nome itelp would be paid for this work.

Should the fither decide to do wife out itelp he is entitled to 15% to 1,800 deutschmarks per month Th corresponds to the average nel inters of a home help.

Glucose vs. alcohol

(Nordwest Zeitung, 12 Much 18)

Incose helps reduce the blood ale hol level more quickly than use after drinking one too many, accome to Hans Dietl of Frankfurt University and Gerhord Ohlenschläger of the & tay Embden Centre for Biochemista: Frankfurt.

They carried out tests on sixteen pople and found that their blood alcohi level sank very much more quickly when they drank a mixture of glicox and vitamin C.

twenty years. The regulations governing .Glueose speeds up reoxidisation of a catalyst in the body, NADil (Nicolin-North Rhine-Westphalia Minister of midadenin-dinucleotid) so that the liver Justice Diether Posser has proposed that is able to produce more of the enzyme courts might decide whether a prisoner alcoholichydrogenase which reduces the is fit for tenrieve or whether his term in level of alcohol in bload. prison should be continued after fifteen

Vitamin C most probably also influ ences certain metabolic processes, q helping to reduce the blood alcoh-

Herr Dietl and Heir Ohlenschille published their findings in Umbaut Wissenschaft und Technik, 5, 197 There they also noted that a highdosage of vitantin C and glucese s celerated the process even more.

(Suddeutsche Zottung, 4 March 1975

### No job after marriage

ost women stop working a less temperarily after getting marie or having a boby. About two hirds the 17.3 million women who took lob after leaving school have slopped weding of least once.

The Federal Statistics Office in West baden says that 6.4 million of the women did not take a job again, will 5.3 million women found another marks. Naturatty at the moment he is after a lemporary break:

Approximately 36 per cent of the Greren is something of a mystery to were off work for less than two land his fellow prisoners. Success sometimes makes life a little difficult for him, both Half the women were unable to mile with prisoners and prison officers who to their former occupations. (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 March 1915 His printing has Icd him towards the

### Divorces double

Tore than 106,000 couples were Valvorced in 1975 according to substitute published by the Federal Stalks his laient had he not been sent to pri-Office. This is an increase of 84 pt "No", he replies, "I'd almost certainly cent against 1974.

The number of divorces in this course try has doubled in the past twelve year. In 1975 for every ten thousand one to act in an in 1975 for every ten thousand one to act in an in 1975 for every ten thousand one to act in an interpolation of these roles in Rome. The riages there were 67.4 divorces. The in declaration on the in declaration of the second of the se high a divorce rate as in 1950! defin

# Sixteenth Year - No. 781 - By alr EEC anniversary summit

proves a damp squib

### KielerNachrichten

Hemburg, 3 April 1977

Tothing much came of the Iwentieth anniversary gathering of EEC leaders in Rome - nothing, that is, which was trivulged to a wider pulitic. The declarations made failed at any stage to transcend what has long been common knowledge.

One can but endoise the ciew of Sicca Mansholt, Dutch ex-president of the Common Market Cummission, that the whip is currently mure bailly needed than the carrot. Ministers, he rightly notes, have lately been showing signs of tiredness in building a united Europe.

Unifer the guise of realgolitik and a pragmatic approach the public are being foblied uff with a policy of comman in-

The Emopean Conneil, as periodic gatherings of European Community beads of State and government are now known, surely has a threefold rote:-

- First, in conjunction with the people responsible for framing policy guidetines in their respective countries the leaders of the Nine ought to be outlining joint European policies by which the holders of the various Ministerial partfolio should be bound.

- Second, the Council should dan the mantle of a court of appeal should government ministers from the individual EEC countries and members of the Common Markel Cummission in Bristalananan watan karanan karana

### IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS US attitude on nuclear deal with Brezil upsets Bonn

HOME AFFAIRS The Government is in a sorry stata

MARKETS Mote end more German firms take the US plunge

WRITING Tuehotsky's tatters from

axlta - did thay deserve such ruthless editing?

sets fail to reach agreement in the Councit of Ministers.

- Third, the EEC summit gathering ought to boost morale within the Nine, bearing in mind that all Common Marklet countries are fraught with anxlety of one kind or another and would all start the day with inlads more of ease if only they felt confident that the men of the ihelm were willing and able to act in an

shorter form what the Commission's repost had to say on the subject.

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

What they had to say on ties with Jupan was old hat from slatt to finish. Instead of warning Japan, as has been done in the past, not to pursue unituly aggressive export policies, the emphasis was laid un Japan importing more frum Europe, which is what Marketeers and the Council of Ministers have been saying for ages.

EEC heads of government went on to emphasise the urgent need for revamping the steel industry, which has been in heavy weather for some time, This too bardly necested repeating.

What they had to say may reassure sleetworkers threatened with redunctancy. This at least is the excuse advanced for the lack of substance in the European Council's Rome proposals.

Bonn Chancellor Itelmul Schmidt outlined to fellow-arembers a draft joint approach by the Nine to raw materials. from has thus abandoned its inflexible opposition to international support arnuigements.

Something may now be attempted in respect of selected commodities from which particularly poor countries should benefit. What is more, and better late than never, the prospects of a joint FEC outlook on this vital issue have taken a turn for the better.

What this country has suddenly rediscorred is a sotution the Common Market has long practised in respect of some of its 52 overseas partners by the terms of the Lomé convention.

Bonn far long fought the so-called Stabex proposals looth and nait - only to agree in the end after all.

The Nine also agreed to a compromise in Rome on the demands made by smaller members of the EEC for Common Market representation at the Wes-

Schmidt and Hans-Dietrleh Genscher.

What Bonn, of course, has tong been

angling for is the incorporation of West

Beilin in otherwise word-perfect treaties

on legal assistance, cultural exchange and

late increased in accrbity.

Bonn Foreign Office.



to Rome for the twentieth anniversary celebrations of the EEC wore, from left, Franch Head of State, Valory Giscerd d'Estaing, Bolgium's Ministor President Lao Tindemans, West German Chancellor Hatinut Schmidt, and British Prime Ministor James Califathan

teen economic summit on 8 and 9 May in London.

Britain's Roy Jenkins, president of the FFC Commission, will attend the summit, but the Rome compromise on this issue was not greeted with unbuunden enthusiasm and hardly constituted a highlight in progress towards European integration.

Britain, France, Italy and this country, the four leading members of the Nine. twice barred the doors of Western cconomic summit meetings to the other fire - at Rambouillet in 1975 and fuerto Rico in 1976.

Did not the Common Market set on twenty years ago with a view to equal rights for all members? With the signing of the Treaty of Rome an end was to be put to the days when one Eurapean country counted far more than another because it had the larger population ar manufactured its own nuclear weapons. Smaller member-countries were reminded of traumatic days of old when compeling major European countries

brought the confinent to the brink of disaster.

C 20725 C

It is, perhaps, some consolation to note that it was Bonn which espoused the smaller members' cause and Helmut Schmidt who discreetly persuaded the other members of the Enropean Council to consent to the compremise.

The Big Four's behaviour towards the other five at Rome was disgraceful. When they stated their case not one of the four felt in any way obliged to reply. Their statement was greeted with chiltiug silence.

The only hope the Rome gathering held forth was that the European Council now plans to hold meetings along lines different from the fireside chats of which Common Market leaders have hitherto expected so much.

Meetings are in future to be planned in advance and the agenda and debate to be organised. It is atmost never too lute: maybe something with yet come of the Hermann Bobbe

(Klater Nuchrichten, 28 March 1277)

Bonn envoys to Moscow have too often intiumted with a note of cau-Little progress on tious optimism that substantial progress Berlin in has been made on Berlin, so exaggerated expectations were not placed in the recent mission to the Soviet capital Moscow talks headed by Günther van Well of the

It was more than unlikely that Soviet Interest in intensifying relations on a leaders would hand him on a plotter treaty basis and not abandoning them to what they had refused Willy Brandt, the prospect of stagnation in sectors Walter Schoel, Egon Bahr, Hetmut other than Irade.

Mr. Brezhucy would like to reactivate his Westpolitik and now that ties with the United States are less rosy than they used to be the Soviet leaders ought to be even more keenly interested in fostering relations with Western Eurone.

scientific and technological ecoperation. Herr van Well scenied unlikely to de-Besides, Mr Brezhnev only revently reiterated his intention of revisiting Bonn liver the goods because, furthennore, the Icnor of public utterances on the two this year, and it is not in keeping with countries' divergent viowpoints has of his style to make o visit of this kind without occomplishing some tangible Yet both Bonn and Moscow retain an oulcome.

Agreements are called for, and if agreement is nut fortheoming on treaties that are already in the pipeline, then new ones must be concluded.

This approach is anything but frivolity coupled with a determination to achieve results at atl costs. In the wake of Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn three years ogo the Soviet Union proposed initial coope-- cation in sectors that would not imma dietely invulve the controversial status of

Moscow advised skirting Issues that might relate to the etatus of the divided eity avoiding trials of strength and circumventing matters relating to the interpretation of the September 1971 Four-Power Agreement.

Following the latest runnd of talks la the Sovict capital Bunn seems to be considering further moves along these lines. It could just as easily have done so three years ogo.

(Saddeutsche-Zelung, 26 March 1977)

#### **EUROPE**

# **EEC** celebrates its twentieth birthday

ing into being the EEC and Euratom. only out-and-out enthusiasts believed that the reunification of Charlemagne's "Occidental Europe" would become real-

Pessimists, on the other hand, forecast that these treaties would suffer the same fate as the European Defence Union. The Integration of the ormed forces of Belgim, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Holland with the re-armed Federal Repubile of Germany and the attendant abolition of certain sovereignty rights was intended to provide the basis for the political unification of the Six. But the French National Assembly in its session of 29 August 1954 voted ngainst the European Defence Union and for sovereignty.

As a result, dedicated Europeans such as Konrad Adenauer, the Belgian socialist Paul Henri Spaak, France's Robert Schuman, Italy's Alcide de Gaspen and Holland's Joseph Luns decided to bring about political unification via economic integration.

II was decided nt the 1955 Foreign Ministers Conference in Messina to create Euratom in order to cement and keep together the partial and now disintegrating Montanunion, the six-nation coal and ateel community.

This ushered in a dialectic process between material necessities and human emotions which is still in progress and which, in a material sense, proved a blessing for Europe.

Although the assumed and hoped for elements that would necessitate a political unification of Europe have not fully prevailed over the 19th century idea of the sovereign national stale, they have nevertheless engendered a development process towards this final goal, albeit with setbacks.

In the Bonn Bundestag of that time, the Social Democrats engaged in an implacable battle against the unification of Western Europe.

West Germany was at that time divided into two camps, one of which saw as its foremost objective the reunification of Germany while the other pinned all its hopes on the rounification of the Occident. Only the Trade Union Federation realised from the very beginning that the moterial improvement and freedom of the working class could be gnaranteed only by the West.

If Chartes de Gauile had been returned to power twelve months enrlier or if the Treaties of Rome had been signed a year later, the EEC ond Euratom would probably hove been stillbom.

The first EEC Commission, headed by Adenauer's State Secretory Walter Hallstein and the Enropean socialist Sieco Mansholt, mada use of every opportunity to ossert itself os the future "Enropean Government" immediately after assuming office in 1958.

Although its scope of action did not equal that of the Montanunion's High Commission it was nevertheless in a position to create the legal framwork for the Community's entire economic setup. Thus Hallstein's nine-man Commission soon outranked the High Commission and the Euratom Commission in pre-

Great Britain, whose then Prime Min-

When the Treaties of Rome were aigned on 25 March 1957, bring- impulses to the "non-repetition of the mistakes of 1919" and West European unification, initially remained aloof with regard to Integration efforts. The Commonwealth was still a living organism at

> But already in 1957 London began to advocate a major European Free Trade Area as an atternative to the EEC; and in 1959 EFTA was formed with those West European states which had not joined the EEC, namely Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal. It was aubsequently joined by lectand and Finland. The East Bloe reacted to the EEC by forming its counterpart Comecon.

By 1961 It was obvious that the EEC with its envisaged tariff union and the common agriculture market was atronger than EFTA with its gradual abolition of mutual industrial tariffs but without a uniform legal framework.

Greece opted for associate membership in the EEC while Ireland applied for membership, followed nine days later by Britain. Denmark followed suit, as did Norway a few months afterwards.

Meanwhile, the situation in France had changed, which attracted the Britons and Scandinavians even more.

President de Gaulle initially wavered between two possibilities; either the integration of the Six under French dominance or a restriction of the EEC to a mere supporting instrument for the French economy.

The first of these alternatives seemed feasible before Britain applied for entry, and the six heads of government contemplated a political union at their



Bonn summit meeting of 1961. But de Gaulle torpedoed the negotiations on 1962 after Holland's Foreign Minister Lurs had made it clear that there could be no political union without London.

De Gaulle tried to salvage his supremacy plans by means of the Franco-German Friendship Treaty. But when it became obvious that, despite Adenauer, Bonn was unwilling to Interpret this Treaty along Gaullist lines, the French President promptty broke off negotiations about British entry. Notwithstanding the realities and tessons of Iwo world wars, 19th century foreign policy ideas once more gained the upper hand

But France's five partners refused to give up. And so it was decided in 1965 to amalgamate the EEC, Euratom and Montanunion.

In 1966 the EEC decided to complete lha common agriculture market as a concession to France after Paris (in the sociled Luxembourg Compromise), following an empty-choir policy in the Ministeriol Council, had seemingly destroyed the supra-national noture of the

There was henceforth to be no more majority vote in the Ministeriol Council. Tho veto right as an anchor of national sovereighnty was established and remains in force to this day.

In 1967, the EEC, acting as a community, agreed to tariff reductions with-

in the framework of GATT, thus bringing the Kennedy Round of talks to an end. The EEC was thus for the first time recognised as a negotiating partner in International agreements, and in 1968 the Six completed their taniff union.

The end of the de Gaulle era in 1968 opened up new perapectives. Great Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland had re-applied for entry in 1967. Georges Pompidou, France's new President, and Bonn's newly-elected Chancellor Witly Brandt decided to resume efforts at bringing about a political union.

Tha litstoric compromise was then reached at the EEC aummit in The Hague In 1969. French interests were to be safaguarded by a lasting financing of the common ogriculture market - in other words, the Community was to finance itself out of its own resources - to be followed by the accession to the EEC of the four candidates.

At the sama time it was reatised that the Community could only last If the tariff union was augmented by an economic and monetary union out of which a political union would arise of its own

But difficulties arose once more. Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined the EEC in 1973 (the people of Norway voted against entry in a referendum).

At the same time the EFTA countries that remained concluded free trade treaties with the EEC. This created the long envisaged major free trade area with the tariff union of the Nine as a nucleus. But the monetary union was rendered impossible by the deterioration of the international monetary system.

But Europe was fortunate once more. Had the tariff union still been incomplete it would probably have been impossible to complete it after 1973, and the economic crisis in the wake of the Once embargo would have fed to a trade war will disastrous consequences.

Simultaneously with the transformation of the European Economic Community into a European Community a number of further steps were taken, among them foreign poticy cooperation which resulted from the common foreign trade policy of the tariff union; and the Nine became a giant with international responsibility.

Community's Mediterannean. policy led to cooperation treaties with all countries bordering the Mediterannean excepting Libya and Albania. Tho Euro-Arab dialogue was resumed as a result of

the shock imparted by the oil erisls. The year 1975 saw the conclusion of a cooperation treaty between the Community and 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific states which must be regarded as a model of modern development policy among equal partners... and even Comecon established contacts with its West European counterpart.

The Community bas meanwhite become extremely ottractive to the semideveloped stales in Southern Europa. They hope, among other things, that the Community with help them safeguard their young democracles against possible dictatorial takeover intentions, be it from the left or from the right. Greece applied for entry in 1975; Portugal and Spain are about to follow suit.

But the heads of government of the Nine have maanwhila arrivad at the realisation that a monetary and political union ore still not in the offing. The road to a monetary union is blocked by differing conditions in the various national economies and that to a polltical union by the soverelignty obsession of political circles in France, Britain and

Denmark. At the end of 1974, France's Giscard d'Estaing and West Germany's Helmut

History of the EEC

16. April 1961 Signing of Montanunion Treaty (European Coal and Steel Community). 25 Merch 1957 Signing of Treatles of Rome establish

July/August 1961 Greet Britain, treland and Dennish apply for EEC membership, followed by Norway in April 1962.

Jenuary 1963 Membership negotiations broken off a e result of French move.

10 May 1965 Membership applicants re-apply; re-gotietions founder again on 19 Ocean

30 July 1970 Negotiations with the four applicant nations resume. 19 November 1970
First foreign policy consultations a

EEC foreign ministers within the fram-work of politice) cooperation in Munich 22 January 1972 Signing of Membership Act in respect of Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland and

25 September 1972 Norwegiens retect EEC membership 1 and 2 December 1976 European Council decides to held fire direct elections to European Parlieren

In May or June 1978. Schmidt explored avenues that wa? lead them out of the impasse. The sai tion has perhaps been found in t form of direct elections to the Europe: Parliament in May or June 1978.

Potitical forces in direct elections must operate on an EEC levet, That in instance anti-European Labour M must join forces with Socialists and so eial Democrats from other Europea countries and form a common parismentary party in the European Patis ment if they are to achieve anything or, as an atternative, they must join the anti-European Gaullists.

The same applies to the anti-Euro pean French Communists who have hith erto coalesced with the pro-European Italian Communista in the Indirecth elected EEC Parliament.

The working out of a joint election platform necessitates Irans-nations compromises. The train of events by been set in motion although the fire rect European elections might not: envisaged, take place next year but !:

Britain'a anti-Europeans sufferd 1 erushing defeat in 1975 when two-line of the population vated in favaur of the Community - other for a Communication as it is today and not as it might be!

That developments are not slatic " borne out by the events of the past & months. The Nine extended their for ing limits atong the Atlantic cost! 200 mites. Great Britain and let were only in a position to impose the limits because they enjoy the Committee ty's protection. As a result, a new Cor munity policy - the fisheries policy. Continued on page 14

# The German Tribune

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**E** FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# US attitude on nuclear deal with Brazil upsets Bonn

bevy of time bombs are licking A bevy of time bombs are licking oway in the undergrowth of ties between this country and the United States, and one of them is equipped with o nuclear warhead. Will the Carter administration

demonstrate sufficient patience and circumspection to defuse this volatile package or will stubbomness and an "I told you so" outlook sand the balloon

After meeting Mr Carter, Willy Brandt clid, of course, say that he rated the prospects highly, all things considered. Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher likewise announced, on his return from an off-the-cuff visit to Washington, that there would definitely be

Participants in the joint gathering at Princeton will also have found it tempting to feel that relations between this cauntry and the United States are reassuringly harmonious, but the fact of the matter is that ties between Bonn and Washington are in the throes of a crisis.

Bonn Defence Minister Georg Leher feels the Americans have pulled the wool over his eyes in armaments cooperation, and rightly so where the Leopard tank is concerned.

In economic policy President Carter and Chancellor Schmidt are poles apart in the aspects to which they attach particular importance. While Mr Cnrter would like the more buoyant industrialised countries to reflate, Herr Schmidt considers any such move a grave mis-

The two countries are heading towards a particularly devastating collision on atoms for peace, and recent diplumatic fuctors have signalled no change in this

The foremost bone of contention in respect of nuclear policy is this country's deal with Brazil, comprising the sale of not only eight light-water power reactors, but also uranium enrichment plant and an installation for reprocessing

spent fuel rods. The Americans are deod sel against this hand-over of the entire nuclear fuel cycle. US government officiats may have approved of the deal with Brazil at the ondon meeting of the suppliers' club and the International Atomic Energy Agency In Vienna, but the Carter administration will now hear nothing of any such approval.

Washington is calling for what Mr Carter demanded during his election campaign — on embargo on the sate to Brazil of sensitive technology, especially reprocessing plant producing platonium that could be used to manufacture nuelear warheads

The President hus written to Helmut Setunidi reiterating this demand in no Bonn Social Democrat leader, returned from Washington persuaded that Mr Carter, despite his mild and courteous manner, was obsolutely determined on this point.

. The President's viawpoint is by no means primarily a matter of business interests, which does not moke motters any easier. Were eash and commercial competition all that ware at stake, compromises would be far less difficult to feach.

The difference of viewpoint is however, profoundly philosophical, not to

say theological, and correspondingly dif- posite effect to that intended. Even ficult to bridge. Both sides agree that proliferation of nuclear arms must be forestalled as far as possible, but views diverge substantially as to what is likely to encourage or discourage proliferation. Views differ in three respects:

- First, Bonn is relying on binding assurances given by the United States following protracted negotiations leading ip to the non-prollferation treaty.

On 15 May 1968, for Instance, the US government assured Bonn that "thare are no grounds whatever for anxiety lest the (non-proliferation) treaty imposa hans or Ilmitations on non-nuclear States with regard to the possibility of them developing their capabilities in nuclear science and technology."

In a note circularised in connection with the signing of the treaty Bonn declared, after consulting Washington on this point, that the treaty would "not ban nuclear activity in respect of research, development, mannfacture or peaceful use; nor may the supply of know-how, material and equipment to non-nuclear States be refused solely on account of allegations that any such activity or supply might be used to manofacture nuclear warheads or other nuclear devices."

On this point the Americans are unilaterally claiming the right to reinterpret the terms of the non-proliferation treaty as indisputably understood at the time

- Second, which is more conductive to the objective of non-proliferation? supplying Third World countries with the lock, stock and barrel of nuclear technology or a strategy aimed at refusing them access to nuclear know-how?

The US government advocates denying access to enrichment and reprocessing technology, since Washington has never placed much faith in security and inspection procedures, especially since India joined the nuclear club in 1974.

America has an uneasy feeting that the spread of advanced scientific knowledge will inevitably templ countries to try their hand at manufacturing nuclear

This country, on the other hand. reckons that a refusat to supply knowhow and equipment will have the op-

J.CAKTE

countries that are no particularly interested in nuclear weapons of their own will, Bonn argues, decide to press alread regardless if the "haves" refuse to coo-

Bonn maintains that countries intent on gelting hold of nuclear devices of their own can do so faster, more easily and at less expense than by contracting to bny nuclear power installations and diverting the by-products of the fuel

By supplying the "have-nots" with nuclear technology, subject to strict political conditions and inspection procedures, Bonn feels the nuclear powers are more likely to serve the purpose of nunproliferation.

What is more, this cumtry wunders how President Carter can possibly hope reconcile his undertaking to step up to the Third World with a refusal to grant the developing countries access to the most up-to-the-minute suurces of

- Third, the Bonn government concluded the deal with Brazil primarily in order to help ensure future supplies of uranium. America has proved a most unreliable supplier. In 1974 the United States refused to

renew the current agreement to supply this country with enriched granium. which expires in 1980. The demands on America's enrichment capacity are, in any case, far in excess of US ability to

The United States has recently taken to withholding a few kilograms of superenriched uranium destined for research reactors in this country but, of course, so refined as to consitute the potential makings of nuclear warheads.

How can Bonn be sure, in the circumstances, that Washington will stand by future undertakings? How convincing ia the US argument that America can be tristed, whereas Brazil cannot?

There is more to US objections to Bonn's nucleor deal with Brazil than the aspects so far oullined, needless to say. President Carter's associates do not merely want to dissuade this country from exporting allegedly sensitive equipment.

America would like to prevent the Federal Republic from developing its

HORIRI

Braka shoe (Carloon: Walter Hanel/Kelner Stedt-Anzeiger)

that reprocessing is the best means of nuclear waste disposal in densely-populated West Germany. Washington also refuses to admit that the risk of plutonium being diverted for military use from an immediate recycling production line is negligible.

America similarly refuses to appreciate that reprocessing is likely to reduce demand for uranium by between twenty and thirty per cent; thus the United States main loins its reputation for squandering energy resources. US arguments are not rendered any

the more credible by being fielded mainly by political scientists rather than by nuclear specialists. This is not to say that they may not

be right, but they ought not to try to force their views upon us. This country must be allowed to freely formulate its own viewpoint, taking its own requirements into account.

nuclear industry beyond the initial

stages of light-water reactors, ft would

prefer us not to run reprocessing instal-

lations of our own and, given the oppor-

tunity, would soonest dissuade or pro-

hibit Bonn's development of fast breeder

The United States fails to oppreciate

There can be no question of another country imposing a rading on us, nor yet

### DIE AN ZEIT

of President Carter making common cause with left-wing opponents of unc-

Opponents of nuclear power in this country recently appealed to President Carter to provide a token of his earnest by cutting US budget allocations for fast

breeders and reprocessing plant. Whether by colneidence or not, the President has indeed cut appropriations by \$200 million. But what is the point? Mr Carler must come to a decision as to who he intends to eal with - cither with the Chancellor or with his oppo-

He must, indeed, consider how he is to conduct political affairs. Rulings based on gut reaction and emotion are not going to get him very far. His convictions are not so sublime that others can be expected to accept them unquestioningly as a yardslick.

This being the case, Bonn is best advised to stick to its guns, bearing in inlind that views on the other side of the Atlantic are by no means unanimous.

By all means let us intensify safeguards and inspection procedures in Brazil. Why not multinationalise reprocessing there? And who could possibly object to further development of the non-proliferation Ireaty?

But there must be no question of total capitulation to on America that now appears to envisage a monopoly of atoms for peace in addition to its nuclear monopoly in the military sector.

Are peaceful uses of nuclear technology to be realricted to the nuclear club? This surely was not the idea behind the non-proliferation treoty.

When the treaty was signed Franz Josef Strauss suggested that It might yet turn out to have been a Versailles of cosmic proportions, Surely the late Genoral de Gaulle is not going to be proved occurate in his forecast that sooner or later everyone will be a Gaullisi.

At the present rate President Carter may yet convert advocates of transatlantie solidarity in this country into convinced Gaullists. The time bomb really is licking awny in the undergrowth.

Theo Sommer (Die Zeit, 18 March 1977)



#### **STPOLITIK**

# East-West relations continue to deteriorate

Our relations with the East use deteriorating - not dramatically but steadily. With its refusal to permit entry to roughly 170 visitors to the Leipzig Fair the GDR continued a course it had embarked on some lime ago by barring from entry people who had recently left The GDR or who maintained contact with GDR citizens contemplating doing

It is a bad sign indeed that the SED, East Berlin's Socialist Unity Party, pnrsued this policy without regard for the intage of the Leipzig Fair as a broadminded and "open to the world" event - the image it is trying to promote.

But even more worrying is the systematic monner in which, since the beginning of this year, the GDR ia trying lo give East Berlin the legal stalus of GDR territory and thus undermining the Four-Power status of all sectors of

Up to now, the staff of the British, French and American occupation forces has remained unaffected. But o couple of weeks ogo the Soviet Ambassador to East Berlin, Pyotr Abrassiniov, flatly denied that the Western allies and any rights in East Berlin.

There is of course nothing new about this contentiun, but this time it was put forward so demonstratively as to make it virtually certain that there is an ulterior motive befilnd it. If the Soviet Union wara to act on its threat and bar members of the Allied forces from East Berlin a confrontation would be inevit-

Even more serious would be the inplementation of the recent GDR civit aviation regulation in which that country claims full sovereignty over its nirspace, which means that the Western Powers would have to negotiote air traffic rights to and from Berlin with the GDR. But this, too, is not new. Nikita Khrushchev and Walter Ulbright put forward the same demand in the summer of 1961 and withdrew it again in the face of America's implacable attitude. Instead, however, they built the Wall.

There is nothing to indicate at present that Moscow wants o new Berlin crisis, ofthough it is preparing the instruments with which to create one.

Right now the East bloc action is no more than n hidden threat, but in the long run it is the vehicle for a changed and stiffer policy vis-'o-vis the West.

It seems relatively unimportant in this context whether this two-tier policy is planned or whether it is due to two different riews among the East bloc leadership. Presumably, it is both. What matters is that detente, although disputed in most East bloe capitals, continues with-

Helsinki and Eurocommunism have provided the peoples and political parties of Eastern Europe with an explosive situation which, given economically difficult times, could easily delonate - a fear particularly harboured by Those who ed the "goods". are responsible for internal security.

This also explains why the SED leadership is implementing certain "sovereignty measures" regardless of the response which which these might meet. Il further explains how forces could come to the fore in Polund which have long disagreed with purty boss Eward

Gierek's liberal course and his openminded attitude towards Bonn.

Moreover, President Carter's public statements in connection with the human rights campalan have obviously been taken as a provocation by the East bloc nd have anything but contributed towards defusing the aituation. On tho contrary, they ushered in a new process of ideologising East-West relations.

tn the West of course Mr Carter's attitude has lent new impetus to those who confuse polemics with politics. But should the US President continue on his present course, he would not only jeonardise East bloc dissidents but would also contribute towards an unholy alliance between the military, the security sclup, the propagandists and the ideologists which would strengthen the hand of those who oppose detente.

goes without saying that future East-West relations depend largely on Washington and Moscow, But the operative word in this context is "largely."

It has been a tenet of West European Ostpolitik that the meshing of interests would create a certain stability in bilateral relations, thus making Ostpolitik relatively independent of accidents in major power politics and the capricions vagaries of these nowers. What has been done in Bonn during the past few years lo contribute towards stability in Ostpo-

Relationa with the Soviet Union have not been fostered any further. And where relations with Poland are concerned, the success of the Schmidt-Gierek treaties is being followed up by thoughtless bureaucracy which provides

More than anything else, Deutsch-landpolitik is a subject of polemics

between Government and Opposition in

But neither the Opposition nor the

Government has come up with any feas-

ible concepts for future relations with

the GDR, nor are there any coordinated

German Relations, opposes any barriers

to trade between the two Germanies as a

the part of the GDR. In fact he is even

reactions to East Berlin's pinprieks.

der maintained, are insemmble.

West Berlin CDU deputy, Jürgen

Wohlmbe, on the other hand, stressed in

the Bundeslag that even a CDU/CSU

payments in accordance with legally

The amounts involved are not pea-

binding agreements.

the more rabid elements in Warsaw with ptenty of pretexts for a relanse into old conditions.

And in Bonn-GDR relations and the Berlin question, circumspection and consideration is all that can be chalked up - and even this does not apply to the whole of the Bonn government. So far as the MBFR talks in Vienna are concerned Chancellor Schmidt announced last year that new initiatives would be forthcoming. But now the subject seems to be off the agenda altogether - or at least it is no longer being mentioned in Bonn.

The old truism that Berlin policy. Deutschlandpolitik, Ostpolitik and military policy must be planned in conjunction with each other seems to have been forgotten. There are hardly any vesliges left of former efforts to sway our allies into pursuing an open-minded Ostpolitik of the purt of the West. Bonn is today the slowest ship in the convoy.

Instead of building up steam for his ship of state, Foreign Minister Genscher indulges in legal interpretations wherever he goes. But it has always been part and parcel of Ostpolitik to articulate principles without doing much else.

And yet it would be fallacious to suspect that there have been any changes in Bonn's Ostpolitik. The Federal gorerument's attitude in critical situations an attitude usually determined by the Chancellor - demonstrates that common sense still prevails. But this attitude, while preventing certain things,

There is no lack of goodwill in Bonn sithough there is decidedly an unwillingness concerning any map committeent in matters of Ostpolis The government look months to so mon the Ministers concerned to age ference and once the conference or about it was aitjourned without have reached any policy decisions.

If the upper echelons cannot arrive a decision because they lack the time because they are unable to reach age ment on a course of action there is in that can transpire on lower levels.

No one can say with certainty to our position would be better if there vernment had tried harder. But, by h same token, it is obvious that then vernment has made no effort at all.

This passive attitude is particular hard to understand in view of thefe that our relations with the East R have been deteriorating steadily for long time and that the reasons for & deterioration are plainly visible

The government knows that dele-- due to its effects in the East -tbecome both a more tedious and and risky business, and yet it has done k to stimulate the East bloc's intensit relaxation of tensions.

The Bonn government is clearly as: of the fact that Leonid Brezh Edward Gierek and Erich Honeckel to fight for a middle-of-the-road mo crately liberal course, and yet it hades little to lend a discreet hand. A fim. implacable stand could suffice to: vent crises.

How is the Soviet undermining of & Berlin status to be slopped if not by policy that would make it clear that: does not pay to antagonise Bonn 1

Activities in the trade sector, Wester efforts at bringing about a detente and proposals fur troop reductions are all veg well - but what we need is a policy which would once more underlose its fact that we do have such a thing : Ostpolitik. Peter Bender (Deutsches Aligemeines Sonnagelie 20 March 197

government on its toes.

# roads by GDR lorries.

Although the Federat government and have been fully utilised.

The GDR showed interest in late ing the line of credit granted under

framwork. In any event, the whole issue come to the crunch until 1980 to future extent of Swing is to

Continued on page 5

#### HOME AFFAIRS

# The Government is in a sorry state

Following his party's tosses in last year's Bundestag election, which he won by the skin of his teeth, Chancellor Helinut Schmidt believed that he would in future have to concentrate more on oreign affairs than on domestic polltics.

But the very opposite has transpired. The pensions debacle and the attempted reduction of public health expenditure followed by the struggle over nucleur energy and, finally, to top it ull, the bugging affair have blocked the runway for the take-off of the second Schmidt/ Genscher government. No matter how one looks at it, this government is in a sorry state.

The electorate reacted occordingly in the recent Hesse municipal elections. Sympathisers with the Social and Free Democratic coalitium defected en masse to the CDU.

To add insult to injury, the Juso (Young Socialist) teadership went from Reil" Heidemarie Wicczorek-Zeul to the even more leftist Marxist theoretician Klaus-Uwe Benneter, which ohviously entailed a further loss of prestige for the Social Democrats in government.

Moreover, Helmut Schmidt, whose forte is economic policy, cannot expect to gain in prestige by developments in the economy and on the labuur market. The question that comes to the fore is: How long will Schmidt's termire of office be guaranteed by the weakness of the Opposition CDU/CSU?

The bugging seandal did not add sta-ture to Helmit Kohl but to the SPO Parliamentary floor leader Herbert Wehner who became the major figure of the legislative branch of government. It was he whose persistent questions kept the

The second Schmidt/Genscher goremment has been unlucky in the past

#### Continued from page 4

rally be reduced to DM200 million at the end of 198t

In any event, it is hoped in Bonn that number of important deals in which both sides are interested, such as the Berlin-Itansburg autobahn, will come to fruition. But this would only be possible in a political climate that is conducive to such deals.

State Minister Hans-JBrgen Wischnewski, whom the Chancellor pulled out of n hat as a joker, so to speak, in the tober Bundestug election, has so fur done little tu coordinate the necessary steps.

ling up to be done.

For example, Relations with the GDR must not be better than those with the Soviet Union. It therefore follows that only when Moscow considers good political and economic relations with the Teileral Republic beneficial will be GDR become more conciliatury.

Joachim Nawrocki

three months. And there are growing doubts as to whether the Coalition in Bonn can survive many more such crises.

In any event, the acute danger of a deterioration of the Coalition was overcome in the nick of time and on the verge of an abyss, so to speak. This is largely due to the determination of the major SPD and FDP politiciana to remain at the helm.

The Chancellor is well aware of his party's growing distaste for the political tenacity of the Free Democrats - a distaste which, on occasion, has been directed against Helmut Schmidt as well. But most SPD officials still believe that their party cannot provide a Chancellor without its IDP ally and that only Heri Schmidt can at present fill this office.

As a result, Helmut Schmidt's present situation - no matter how precarious cannot be likened to the disintegration three years ago which led to the resignation of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Herbert Kremp, editor of the daily Die tlell, who recently speculated on certain remarks of Herbert Wehner, deducing from them that the latter was ready to topple the Chancellor and once more assign an opposition role to their SPD, is clearly on thin icc.

But what about Herr Genscher's interests? Although they differ from those of the Chancellor, the FDP leader nevertheless wants to preserve he coalition. Participation in government enjoys absolute priority with the Free Democrats, and they are aware that any depanture from the Social and Free Democrat coalition before 1980 would be political suicide.

A switch from the internationally respected Helmut Schmidt to the novice Helmat Kohl is not very attractive to

so used to ninning local government over

a period of decades, were dealt a shatter-

This defeat was particularly badly felt

in bastions such as Frankfurl and Wics-

baden where the CDU now managed to

Rainer Barzel, always an cager cain-

paigner for the CDU, demanded of the

electorate that it teach Bonn a lesson.

And so it did :- especially where the

sensus among all parties that the reason

The outcome of the Itesse elections

clearly reflects the citizens' disgruntle-

ment with the pensions debacle, the

bugging scandals and the infighting

concerning personnel questions. All this,

together with the educational polley in

Hesse, the alfair surrounding Helaba

(the Hesse State Bank) and the manipu-

lation of funds contributed to the SPD

.hlt the just and the unjust in town halls

throughout the state - regardless whot-

her they had been ancessful in their

for the landslide had little to do with

gain the absolute majority.

municipal politica.

ing defeat.

Genscher - not is it attractive to Minister of Economic Affairs Hans Friderichs. Thus all internal conflicts are trenscended by Schmidt's and Genscher's common interest in remaining in power. And this provides a certain safety net in crises.

But the uncertainty remains and so does the chariness of the electorate. The traditional atability of the Federal Republic does not include the continuity of the Bonn Coalition. In fact, never has a Chancellor carried a heavier burden!

With it all, Helmut Schmidt was not too far off when, on assuming his second term of office, he showed more concern for the political situation of our neighbours than that of his own coun-

In France, Socialist successes in municipal elections gave President Giscard d'Estaing a forclaste of the outcome of the parliamentary elections next year. Britain's Prime Minister James Cullughan only just managed to survive a vote of no confidence with the help of the Liberals: Holland's Printe Minister had to resign; and in Italy, Premier Guillo Andreotti is ilragging himself from one crisis to the next: Helmut Schnidt is thus surrounded by teetering partners in Europe, and to make matters worse, there is the uncertainty about Washington's future course.

It goes without saying that Chancellor Schmidt's leverage in international polities is largely dependent on the strength his position at home. At present, he no longer seems to make policy; instead, he only reacts to crises that confront him. In fact, it could almost be said that survival is all that matters to the Coalition at the moment - and that is clearly not enough.

Unless he manages to summon on his old witality and leadership on the domestic dront - a vitality and teadership to which he owes his re-election -Helmut Schmidt is bound to lose his grip in foreign policy. If this were to come to pass the Coalition would be unlikely to survive until 1980.

> Kurt Becker (Die Zeit, 28 March 1977)

### Hard-liner leads **Young Socialists**

Kleus-Uwa Benneter, a 30 year old Berlin lawyer, was elected chelrman of the Young Socialists at the organisation's conference in Hemburg on 20 Merch. The Young Socialists (Jusos) is the SPD youth organisation. Herr Bennater belongs to the "Stamokap" (Staatsmonopolistischer Kepitalismus) Marxist wing. Those who cockeit a sensitive car to

the applause that greeted the speeches of the three candidates for the succession to Juso Chainnan Heidemar-Wieczorck-Zeul at the Hamburg Congress Centre on 20 March could anticipate the sensation that was later to materialise, Klaus-Uwe Benneter received more applause from the 300 delegates than his colourless competitors Wolfgang Jittner and Ollmur Schreiner.

With a Stamokap mun at the helm a man who considers the state a stooge of capitalism and who persists in his demands that industry be nationalised the young people's SPID is clearly heading for difficult times.

Admonishments by Itonn as well as the trade unions to elect the moderate, Ottmar Schreiner, went unheeded in Hamburg and might in fact have had the very opposite effect.

Mistrust of "old comrades up there" as one of the delegates put it, is more deeply seated than ever. Benneter received the greatest applause when he said, "with me at the head the Jusos will become more uncomfortable to live with than they have been hitherto." And this is quite so.

If Benneter succeeds in pursuing the Stamokap course it is, in the long run, possible that the SPD might part company with its unloved youth section. But it is equally possible that the Jusos will split into two groups should Benneter insist on pursuing his uncompromising leftist course. It is also possible that, because he won the election with a majorily of only four, the new Juso hoss will tread cautiously. Thomas Wolgast

(Lubecker Nuchrichton, 22 March 1977)

# CDU's Hesse poll success

With it all, the outcome of the olections is to some extent also due to past failures on the part of municipalities. This was particularly painfully experifair with the party contributions became

The much disputed local government refonn, too, played a major role. In the

In any event, the Social Democrats, used to victory as they were, arrived at the painful realisation that their mandate is limited in time and that no political party has a vested right in any ono state.

were down and out continued to dominate the liesse SPD. But not for long.

ner, who had only just begun to show a strong hand and regain the confidence lost under his predecessor Albert Osswald, became the innocent victim of his party's unutilised opportunity of renewal.

In view of this setback, the time left to Herr Börner in which to recapture confidence until the autumn of 1978 is unlikely to suffice to bring about a change in the present trend.

But with all his ebullionce obout the victory in Hesse, Helmut Kohl is not quite happy about the implications of the victory of his Hesse party associates. The reason for this is simple: The Hesse landslide improved the image of the pro-Strauss chairman of the Hesse CDU, Alfred Dregger, whose confrontation course could put a sparmor into the works of Herr Kohl's Bonn policy especially with regard to a possible coalition with the FDP.

It was above all Herr Dregger who, in conjunction with Franz Josef Strauss, inade it easy for the FDP to ignore the welcoming open arms of the CDU and not only in ilesse. Frank Rossow

(Kölner Studt Amzeiger, 22 March 1977)

## No new concepts in relations with the GDR

million. They subdivide as follows: DM400 million for visa and other fees Egon Franke, Bonn Minister for Intrarelating to transmit traffic to and from Berlin; DM20 million for the further retaliation for the new implacability on development of the transit autobahn; DM51 million for new railroad stations resorting to the long disproved argument along Berlin routes; DM25 million in that trade between the two Germanies fees for travel to the GDR; DM8 million for visas in connection with traffic along would help secure jobs in the Federal inlang waterways; DM30 million in bostal foes and DM131 million paid in The Ministry of Economic Affairs' State Secretary Carsten Rohwedder, on order to obtain the releasa of political

the other hand, said at the Lelpzig Falr prisoners and for family reunification. that SED General Secretary Erich Hon-Some DM5,000 million have been ecker was wrong in saying that trade retransferred to the GDR from Federal lations need not be affected by political coffers since 1970. Of course, had these amounts not been transferred in full or differences. Trade and politics, Rohwedhad transfers been delayed the GDR In a televised discussion, the CDU's would have retaliated by not delivering spokesman on Deutschlandpolitik, Olaf the "gouds" for which these amounts von Wrangel, advocated financial sancconstituted payment. And of course nolions. These would, among other things, one would want such a contingency to include the withholding uf payments to arlse. Down-to-carth politicians, regardthe GDR until that country has deliverless of party affiliation, know that these.

pressure on the SED leadership. But this does not mean that every hostile gesture must be permitted to go uncountored. While Minister Franke begovernment would have to moke these lieves that we must not pennit ourselves. to react in anger, other SPD politicians consider strong action on the part of the nuts. Last year they added up to DM665 Bonn government quite feasible.

payments are no suitable tool in exerting-

It is thus not unlikely that the it duction of road tolls for the ushighway links to East Berlin brit GDR will be countered by Bonn coducing tolls for the use of West Gaz-

This would not bring much in 13 etary terms but it would give the Feb Republic a lever in negotialions to the abolition of such tolls. It is come nble that the outcome of such nego llons would be the relinquishing of on both sides.

been postponing o decision on issue, it is unlikely that guarantees the trade between the two Germs will be raised. These guarantees cons credits to East German suppliers to be confused with the line after generally known as "Swing" which present stands at DM850 million, 3 the guarantees involve DM2,600 m

Swing procedure to DM1,200 milite order to finance some major profes But since a major contract order slated to go o the West German Server AG steelworks was finally swared an Italian company, Bonn no long any Incentive to increase the

nted. Unless any other agreement ached, this line of credit will all

Bonn politicians have given asstirances that they will not forget the GDR's attitude in 1977 when renegotiating the deal in 1980.

Bonn has not yet come up with a timatable for these end other negotiations

There is clearly a great deal of eatch-

(Die Zeit, 25 March 1977) Work or not.

#### The shock wave of the CDU lands-L lide victory in the Hesse municipal elections extended all the way to Bonn. llesse, traditionally an SPD stronghold a shock for Bonn is now finally in the hands of the CDU which is the strongest political power there. SPD city fathers, who had become

enced by Rudi Arndt, the Mayor of Frankfurt, whose involvement in the afa permanent topic of discussion among the citizenry.

stronger of the two coalition partners is newly created monster city Lahn the clconcerned. In any event, there was con-tizen used his ballot to rebel against bu-

> The warning signals of the lost sinte election of 1974 whem, for the first time, the CDU emerged the strongest party in Hesse were pooh-poohed, and rigid party structures and politicians who

The new Stato Premier, Holger Bör-



Major buyers

on world markets

1978 Import estimates in

thousand million dollers

Trade surplus

modest, says

Bundesbank

Mölner Stadt-Anzeige

The Bundesbank has cauntered the

L cism concerning the Federal Rept.

lic's trade surpluses. In its latest month

ly report, the Bundesbank drew attention

to the fact that, more then other cou-

trics, West Germany must have tak

aurpluses in order to offset its deficits?

the service industry and the extreme

clude the travel and holiday busing

commissions, trade fairs and adver-

costa. Transfers involve primarily his

workers' money transfers to their ker

other social benefits to foreigner,

tributions to international organisation ond non-repayabla devalopment std.

According to the Bundesbank reve

the deficit in the transfer balance in

anjounted to DM17,700 million in 19

Of this amount, DM4,400 million w

transfers of pensions and social beach

to foreigners. Foreign workers transfered to their home countries DM64

militon and DM3,700 million #

The Bundesbank criticised the

that the international Moneiary

does not include government land

abroad (DM9,400 million in 1976)14

trade balances and that this count

surplus is therefore scemingly very

cent of GNP, which means that the

deral Republie Is rather close to have

trade balance. The Bundesbank some

to say that, taking into account its

cits in the service industry's foreign

de and foreign transfers, this

remains the lorgest net Importer

lion, the Federal Republic pro-additional market and a booster the economies of Ita trading parties.

fKolner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 Much

According to the Bundesbank, ike

paid to EEC funds.

According to Bundesbank figures, this

high transfers abroad.

try and in transfers.

Fed, Rep. Germany

Britain

Italy

Canada

Holland

Sweden

Beiglum/Lux.

#### **TRADE**

# Bonn's imports increase by more than their fair share

The Federal Ropuble of Germany States booated its imports by 14 per cent A dld its share in boosting the world's and the Federal Republic by a whacking economy last year. This must be pointed oul to those who demand that we entbark on a more expansionist course. .

Countries with less buoyant aconomies have been demanding that the economically strong atates step on the gas and toterote somewhat higher inflation rales in order to help the weaker onca overcome their difficulties.

Such appeals are out of place in Bonn because West Germany has done more to stimulate the economies of its trading partners than other countries in o similar position.

The United States, Japan and the Federal Republic are generally termed the locometives of world economy. But what is the actual state of those growth locomotives?

in the period from 1974 to 1976 there was no increase whatsoever in Japan's imports. At the same time the United

#### Orders down

Our industry's incoming orders diminished conspicuousty at the beginning of this year.

According to he Bonn Ministry of Economic Affairs, orders for the processing industry dropped by six per cent from December 1976 to January 1977, And orders from abroad dropped by ten per cent during the same-period.

The decrease was particularly noticeable in the capital goods sector, where It nmounted to 14.5 per cent.

The Ministry pointed out, however, thal the new preliminary figures released by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden are possibly misleading due to the switch from industrial statistics only to "statistica covering all manufacturing

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 March 1977)

he Bonn Government would like lo

L see the future course of the world

economy charted with the greatest of

circumspection.

In other words, foreign goods and services flowed into this country at a con-

Taking a closer look at last year's lmports, we will sea that the 20.3-per-cent increase over the previous year (bringing total imports to DM222,000 million) is not due to increased purchases of raw materiala nor is it attributable to higher prices, which accounted for a mere three

Oil Imports play a relatively modest rols in the overall picture. Mining products which, for statistical purposes, inchide oil purchased abroad show an increase of 19 per cent.

Well obove average, on the other hand, was the increase in the import of capital goods which amounted to 23 pcr cent, representing 22 per cent of total imports. The lion's share in this sector went to mechanical engineering, imports of which increased by 17.2 per cent, electronics, which increased by as much as 21.1 per cent, and motor vehicles, with 29 per cent.

Thus our foreign compelilors got their fair share of this country's automobile bonanza in 1976. And since most of these suppliers are domiciled in France, Italy and Britain, two of the particularly week nations received a beneficial shot in the arm.

But even in the consumer goods sector, which accounted for 15 per cent of our imports, our foreign competitors had no reason to complain about a lack of opportunity in this country's market. The Increase in this sector amounted to just under t8 per cent, with plastics reaching 22.4 per cent. Textile importa, too, increased by close to 17 per cent, and the sub-section clothing by 16 per

All in all, the increase in our 1976 imports was about three times as high as the growth of our GNP and this can only be tenned remarkabte. Foreign auppliers benefited last year from the fact that the deutschmark was rising on foreign exchange markets. Moreover, the suslained, though alow, recovery of our economy engendered heavier demand for foreign products.

In analyzing last year's imports according to countries of origin we will see that our European trading partners did rather well. Imports from the EEC increased by 17.2 per cent. The French share remained more or less average while imports from Britain rose by a atartling 23 per cent. Italy was clearly below average, having achieved only 9.7 per cent.

Considerably more spectacular results were achieved by some other European countries. Imports from Switzerland, for instance, rose by 24 per cent and those from Austria by 29. But the developing countries, too, got their share. They supplied goods to the time of more than DM45,000 million — an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year.

But import Increases from the communist states topped all other countries. They rose by 26.8 per cent to DM10,980 million, achieving a five-per-cent share of overall imports (compared with 4.7 per cent in the previous year). All communist countries except North Korea benefited from this Increase of DM2,300

Particularly conspicuous was the rise in imports from the Soviet Union which amounted to DM1,120 million. Imports from Poland rose by DM483 million, Hungary DM227 million, Rumania DM203 million, People's Republic of China DM128 million and Czechoslorakia DM111 milllon.

Those who still demand that we do more for the world economy inist be lold that, if the cooperativeness of a country is to be measured by its willinguess and ability to import, the Federal Republic of Germany has certainly pulled its weight. Otto Schwarzer

(Süddeulsche Zeitung, 19 Merch 1977)

# Caution advised at Western

State Secretary Detley Rohwedder of the Bonn Ministry of Economie Affairs pointed out et a conference of the Amcrican Chamber of Commerce in Gemany held in Berlin that the Federal Government wama its partners of exaggerated expectations in connection with the economic summit scheduled to take place in London on 8 and 9 May.

The growth potential, said Herr Rollwedder, is limited lest the inflation apiral be set in motion ogain. He went on to say that the probtems of the economically weaker countries cannot be solva dy a torcci exp industrial nationa.

According to Herr Rohwedder, continued cconomie recovery on o global scale is fraught with danger. This is a point on which Bonn and Woshington

Among these dongers is the possibillty of o resurgence on a national and intemational scale of the struggle for on equitable distribution of incomes, an accelerated rise in the inflation rate on top of o relolively high basic rate of Inflotion, distortion in the balances of payments structure and a tendency lowards prolectionisl measures.

economic summit

Bonn hopes that the London summit will confirm the OECD agreements in which the parties concerned undertook not to introduce protectionist administrative measures.

Particular circumspection, Herr Rollwedder soid, is called for where relations between Bonn, Tokyo and Washington rtners hove latterly been gunning for each other. The steel industry in particular, Detley Rohwedder pointed out, has embarked on o course contrary to the ldens of the Ministry of Economie Affairs under the cloak of the Montanvertrag (the European Coal and Steel Community).

Rohwedder expressed concern about the fact that Bolglum's BEC Commissioner Etlenne Davignon, yielding to pressure by his country's steel industry, hos embarked on a conspleuously protectionist course, Says Herr Rohwedder: "Where our relations with Japan ore

concerned we must desist from thinking in terms of dumping all the time."

If protectionist sina have been committed we must see to it that we do not lose our sense of gullt because only this can induce us to make amends.

With regard to energy policy. Herr Rohwedder drew attention to the frustration that prevails at the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The court ruling as a result of which construction of the nuclear power atation in Wyhl had to be discontinued has taken the wind out of the Ministry of Economic Affnirs' sails.

Herr Rohwedder stresaed that Ihere was no getting around the fact that the industriat nations will be faced with bottleneeks in their oil aupplies in the clightles. Nuclear energy was intended to account for nine per cent of the overall encrgy supply in the OECD nations by 1985. Should we fall to achieve this target - ond this is quite convelvable under present circumstances - our oil demands would increase by 1,000 mil-

But the shortage will be noticed with the first barrel we fail to receive - and not only in 1985.

And since prices will skyrocket aa soon as this contingency arises, the developing countries will bear the brunt of this situation.

(Handalebiati, 21 March 1977)

**■ MARKETS** 

# More and more German firms take the US plunge

A years after Columbus crossed the from a factory located in that country. Atlantic. The massive buying power of the States has made that country an in- tant, is not the main motivating force teresting proposition for West German

Volkswagen is erecting an assembly plant for its 'Rabblt" In Pennsytvania, Daimler-Benz is considering the aequisilion of certain plants of White Motors, which is in financial atraits at present, and Linde has recently bought a stake in the forklift truck business of the Otls Elevator Company in New Yoek.

But the blg capital trek to America Is spearheaded by the chemical Industry. This country's major chemical concerns have for some time been inmufacturing in the country of unlimited opportunities. And smaller, though equally fine, chemical companies are following suit, The most recent of them is Degussa, which intends to invest some 150 millian dollars in Alabama by 1978.

According to the Bonn Ministry of Economic Affairs, this country's investments in America stood at DM5,400 million at the end of 1976, Itul this figure only includes capital transfers across our borders and not transfers made from Luxembourg and other financial centres. Appreciation and re-invested profits are also not juchided in this figure. If one were to include all this, the actual value of West German investments in the United States would amount to DM7,000 miltion.

country achieved a trade surplus DM41,200 million in 1976. R. Transfer figures are nevertheless indicative of the growing interest of this DM33,700 million had to be used t offset trade deficils in the service inde country's business in the acquisition and establishment of companies in the United States. The services particularly affected?

While, in the early seventies, West Gennan investments in America rose by about DM300 million annually, this figure reached the DM1,200 million mark by 1976.

countries, payments of pensions This is clearly an investment record. Meanwhile Germana are currently investing more in America than vice versa (Anterican Investments in the Federal Republic amounted to DM800 million

> But the sum total of US investments in this country, again using capital transfers as a yardstick, still by far surpasses German Investments In the United States, amounting to DM18,000

Granted, It la no accident that the increase of German Investments in America coincides with a radical change in foreign exchange parities. The days are over when Americans could buy German factories out of their petty cash box, so to speak, and transactions in the oppostual surplus in 1976 amounted lte direction were prohibitively expensive. A dollar no longar costs four dantschniarks but a mere DM2.50.

The revaluation of the deutschmark has made investments in the United States elicaper and - even more important perhaps - It has more or less equalised production costs.

While actual hourly wages are still higher in the United States, additional visibles.

Moreover, with its disproportine rease in imports, which appound 21 per cent, rising to DM214 tosis caused by social security contributions and the like are considerably lower. Moreover, energy and raw materials ore: available at a reasonable cost. And reight charges are diminishing the more production rests on American compobent parts. All this makes it quite prof-

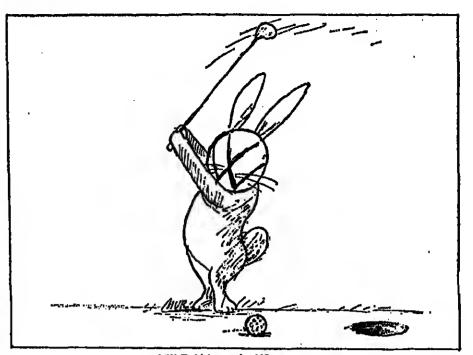
merica has been rediscovered - 500 Itable to supply the American market

The question of costs, while imporbehind German Investments In the United States. The main reason is the physical presence on the world's largest market and proximity to the customer. This makes it possible to react more flax-Ibly to demand, be it for goods or services, and to guarantee shipments (an aspect of paramount importance in the chemical industry) while at the same time capturing a larger share of the market without bogging down in the jungle of tarlff regulations.

While more than II per cent of West Germany's direct investments in the post-war era went to the United States, in certain individual branches of industry this proportion is even higher. Tha chemical giant Bayer, for instance, concentrated 40 per cent of its foreign investments in the United States. Bayer's sales in America amount to approximalely 800 million dollars per annum of which 85 ner cent is accounted for by the concern's American output,

The American market is not only important for our chemical industry because it is demanding and because only topnoich products stand a chance, but also because the Americans are extremely domestically orientated where elsemicals are concerned, of which they buy only fire per cent abroad.

In other words, one must be on the spot if one is to make a sale. This consideration was also the motivating power behind Degussa's decision to creet a faclory in Alabama. The cyanurchloride which Degussa will manufacture in its US plant with be sold primarily to Shell, which intends to process it as a weedkiller in its Alabama factory. There is every likelihood that Shell would have found shipments of that chemical from Germany too unreliable.



VW Rabbit on the US grean (Cartoon: Luis Murschotz/Süddeutsche Zeitung

Furthermure, freight costs of tight but brilky chemicals to the United States would have been disproportionately high. This is a consideration which carries less weight fur the automubile industry. But even so, freight costs played u considerable role in VW's feasibility study for its American plant.

Still, with 40 per cent of the component parts for the "Rabbit" having to come from the Federal Republic, Volksmagen will be unable to rid itself of freight charges entirely.

But this alone is unlikely to induce VW to use American commonents for its

True, VW's chief executive pointed out that mass produced components could be bought more cheaply in the Unned States, but before this can be done American manufacturers must meet VW standards.

In keeping with the general Irend, VW's headquarters in Wolfsburg stress the importance of an operational base close to the customer because it climinates the "pipeline effect." This is the tedious time-lag between the exploration of new customers' mishes and their implementation at the German assembly line. Including transportation, It can take

many months before a VW is enuipsed in exactly the manner customers in New York or Chicago want. This time-lag will be climinated in future.

It is lamontable that German invest-ments are concentrated on the United States and that developing countries are benefiting little from the flow of capital. But according to the Confederation of

Federal Republic Industry there are good reasons for this state of affairs.

Tux relief and cheap labour in the dereloging nations lose much of their attraction as a result of inadequate infrastructure and poor productivity of the local labour force. Moreover, many develoning nations demand that their nationals hold a controlling interest in the company - a demand which has a deterrent effect, as do difficulties in transferring profits. None of these obhamper jurestments in the United States.

And as opposed to many developing nations who insist that products be exported in order to insprove their balances of payments. America imposes no such restrictions.

Those investing In the United States invest in the world's freest country with a linge market. Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 March 1977)

The German-American Chamber of L Commerce in New York recently drew attention to the fact that it is more than ten years since a European airliner was sold to the United States. advanced technology

Is trade between the United States and Europe strictly one-way where highly sophisticated technical products are concerned? This certainly seems to apply with regard to airliners and complex weapons systems.

Europe's aviation industry has in the past few years managed to develop internationally marketable products in ccrtein sectors.

The Gennan-American Chamber of Commerce includes among these products the A 300 Airbus, VFW-Fokker's range of aircruft (the F 27, F 28 and VFW 614) and the Tornado MRCA European fighter plune. And, finally, the Anglo-French Concorde is certainly an enormous achievement.

But persistent efforts to gain o foolhold in the United States with the A 300 Airbus have so far failed to lead to o sale. At the beginning of the year, Western Airlines seriously considered buying the Airbus, only to settle for an American aircraft in the end.

The VFW 614 German jet also failed to get a hoped for order from the US Coast Guard.

America chary of buying European

refusal of the New York Port Autority to grant the Concorde landing rights at Kennedy Atroor must be viewed as an obstacle to the development of highly sophisticated European technology. Incldentally, the decision about landing rights for the Concorde has been postponed once more and will now probably have to be acttled in court.

America's leading role in sophisticated weapons systems is still undisputed, although Europe has some genuine alternatives to offer in certain sectors.

First successes accmed within grasp in connection with the new generation of tanks for Nato, in an agreement botween Bonn Defense Minister Georg Leber and the former US Secretary of Defence Donald Rumafeld dating back to July 1976, the two countries agreed to standardiae by America's odopting the gun of Germany's tank Leopard il which in turn would be equipped with the engine of the XM-1 American lank.

Optimists even went so far as to hope According to the Chamber, even the that one of the two tanks - be it the

Leopard II or the XM-1 - would cincige victorious following tests.

These tests were carried out in the United States by that country's Anucd Forces. According to the Chamber il would "have been a miracle if the Leopard had won the test."

The New York Times writes that US Army experts said that the Leopard was 30 per cent more accurate in targetshooling thon the XM-1. Moreover, the still ctassified report is said to have established that the Leopard had a longer range and a lower fuet consumption as well as being more reliable than its American counterpart. But even so, the "inini agreement" concerning the uniform gun and propulsion is no longer certain. The US Anny evidently finds it difficult to replace the planned 105 mm gun by the German 120 mm gun beforo 1985.

According to the Chamber, this development is inconsistent with the statement by the new US Sceretary of Defence Brown who announced that his country would embork out o closer coopetation with its European oilles.

il would be regrettable, said the Chamber of Commerce, if Mr Brown had been motivated only by the hope that the European ollies would adopt the American Airbome Warning and Control System (AWACS).

(Saddeutsche Zellung, 23 March 1977)

#### **SHIPPING**

# US trust-busters aim at North Atlantic shipping conferences

rust-husters at the US Justice De- of shipping, of behaving in a manner partment have set their sights on the North Atlantic shipping conferences. "Nothing will come of the move," a spokesman for Hapag-Lloyd, Hamburg composedly comments, while VDR, the Federal Republic Stripowners Association, rates the exercise "an attempt by young college graduates out to make a name for themselves by conducting probes that are poles apart from practical considerations."

The "young college graduates" have Indeed fielded heavy artillery. In a report concluded in February they accuse North American and European members of the conferences of "reducing the vohime of world trade" by jointly fixing freight rates und distribution.

They also stand accused of delaying the use of cost-cutting innovations in shipping and, by virtue of limiting exporters' access to less expensive modes

### Bonn earmarks an extra DM 50 mill.

reat expectations need not be Uplaced in the supplementary aid programme to buost dumestic shiphuilding accurding to the Federal Republic Shipowners Association, Hamburg.

The association has called for more effective provisions in respect of subsidies towards newly-commissioned tonnage. More cash must be made available and the terms need impriving.

The Federal government has earmarked an additional fifty million deutschmarks in shipbuilding subsidies, increasing percentage aid to owners from twelve and a half to seventeen and a

This supplementary measure is not intended to boost the merchant navy, however, the association claims. It represents no more than an increase designed to offset spiralting costs.

A more suitable move, shipowners feel, would be the investment allowance proposed by shipyards towards the cost of building new vessels and refitting existing tonnage. Yards have also called for grants towards reorganisation.

Owners nonetheless view as a step in the right direction the requirement that subsidised tonnage be registered in this country for at least eight years (as against ten).

Government aid to shipbuilding is ulso possible vla devetopment aid attocations, assuming that Third World countries commission ships from yards in this country.

The Bundeswehr lins also announced plans to invest 2,300 million deutschgates. This too should help shipyards to ride out the dolarums.

(Frankfurter Allgomeine Zellung für Dautschland, 19 March 1977)

belitting "monopolists out to muximise

These accusations constitute one of the weightlest attacks ever on the shipping conference system, which has been existence for more than a century.

The anti-trust agency has selected a ten-year period and noted that in this period freight rates have been increased by amounts varying between 34 and 149

Exporters who rely on regular shipping services have no ontlon but to knuckle under to price increases. Exporters urgently need more wide-ranging competition, the agency argues, advocating abolition of the US Shipping Act of 1916, which ensures conference shippers immunity from unti-trust legislation,

Tooth-and-nail competition for freight would ensue, which is of course what the US Justice Department envisages, but the Federal Republic Shipowners Association is afraid that owners would go to the wall before long, leaving expurters worse off than previously.

The trust-busters certainly mean business, as they demonstrated last year. In September they embarked on their bid to bust trusts on the high seas by slarting proceedings against seven US and European shipping companies, including this country's llapag-Lloyd.

Hapag-Lloyd were required to submit to Washington documents of all kinds relating to rates, terms and other agreements with shinuwners, forwarding agents, exporters and recipients involved un North Atlantic routes.

The trust-busters reducited not only financial statements but also letters, telegrams, teleprinter messages, protocols, copies of speeches, photos, maps and charts, tape recordings and even ap-pointment book and diary notes.

overnment subsidies lowards ship-

Ubuilding in other European coun-

tries are perceptibly higher than in the

Federal Republic, Hermann No, presi-

dent of Bremerhaven chamber of com-

Herr No has compared the support

measures undertaken by a number of

European countries to ald ading ship-

yards. Thesa measures, he notes, are

undertaken individually and without

regard either for standard procedures

within the Common Market or for

In terms of the number of shipyard

workers, Bonn would need to subsidise

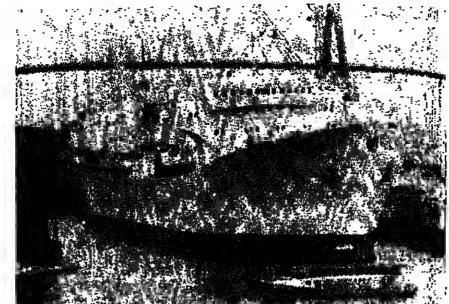
shipbuilding to the tune of 700 million

deutschmarks rather than the current

uid to shipbuilding were to hear compa-

merce and industry, claims.

OECD regulations.



The nuclear freighter Otto Hahn

This constitutes sufficient paperwork

As yet, however, it looks as though

Hapag-Lloyd will emerge unscathed. The

Bonn Transport Ministry has hitherto placed an embargo on the provision to

foreigners of shipping policy documents

British, French, Swedish, Dutch and

Belgian shipowners, who are all similarly

indicted, have likewise lodged protests

and refused to supply information on

the gruind that they are legally prerent-

America's trust-busters are none too

nopular in their own country, and if

they stick to their guns shipowners hope

Mr Carter is a former mayal officer

and committed to furthering the inter-

ests of US merchant shipping. He is

hardly likely to allow the Justice

Department to bring not only foreign

but also US shipoveners to the brink of

bankruptey marely because the trust-

busters are committed to the principle

As for subsidies granted to shipow-

ners, Hurmann No reckons that even

taking the increase from 12.5 to 17.5 per

cent into account this country's aid to

shipowners is still six per cent lower

than that granted by the Dutch govern-

Nurway, for instance, subsidises ship-

yard orders placed at homo by domes-

lie owners to the tune of eighty per cent

of the purchase price over a period of

twelve years, and when Norwegian

yeards clinch export orders the govern-

ment underwrites an additional sisteen

Continued on page 11

to twenty per cent of the credit facility.

Frank Otto

(Dis Zeit, 18 March 1977)

of connectition at all costs.

Call for higher shipbuilding subsidies

that President Cafter will interrene.

ed from so duing.

and seems likely to refuse pennission

to fill several containers and would take

two or three years to sift through.

3 April 1977 - No.781

# sail nuclear

Otto Hahn, the 16,870-GRT teads fly the Hapng-Lloyd ensign from a April. Hapag-Lloyd of Bremen r. Hamburg, the country's largest shipline, are keen to gain experience 6 handling the nuclear merchantman, 1 spokesman for the company stated i

The Otto Hahn was launched not years ago and although Hapag-Lloi have no current plans to commission a nucleur freighter of their own they falthat under their management, with the benefit of Hapag-Lloyd's extensive in ternational lies, the freighter will gai

access to a larger number of ports.

According to GKSS plans to come

world. It is powered by a pressure water reactor linked to 11,000 hp is In Sweden the government appears to butes and reaching speeds of several he contemptating 100-per-cent subsidies, including a thirty-per-cent stake that Is knots. By last autumn the freighted figure of 180 million if this country's non-refundable in certain circumstances. covered 460,000 nautical, miles of Britain and Franca underwrite shipmere 45kg of uranium fuel.

# Hapag-Lloyd to freighter

Hamburg on 15 March.

The previous owners are GLSS,: State-run nuclear shipping agency i Geesthacht, near Hamburg. The 0 Hahn is shortly to set sail for their East, having hitherto mainly so-West Africa, Western Europe and \$:

sion a more powerful nuclear const. freighter have reached the stagewhich construction could begin in

A nuclear cuntainer freighter realso run ut u profit if only pennission clock at more ports were forthcom? the Hapag-Lloyd spokesman noted? far the Otto Hahn has berthed al 183 thirty ports, with permission ale granted to dock at several others.

Hupag-Lloyd, however, would of consider commissioning a nice freighter in conjunction with the felt Research Ministry. The company been negotiating with GKSS for the three years or so.

Nuclear freighter Otto Halm & drently the only vessel of its kind is (Bremer Nachrichton, 17 Mark If



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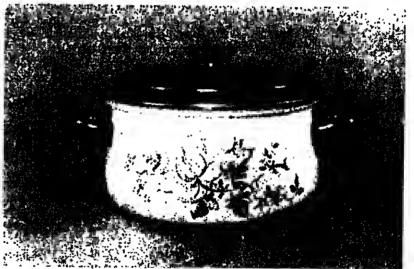
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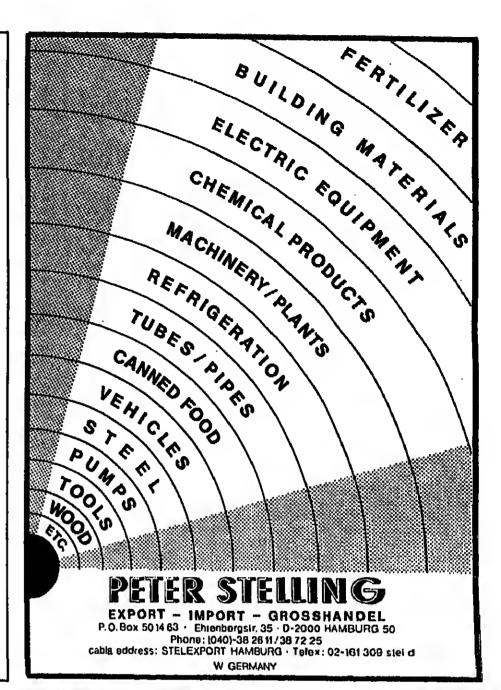
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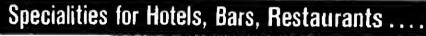


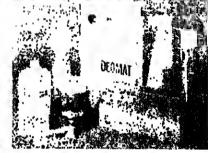
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#### **STAGE**

# Bochum Bible spectacular attempts the impossible

A atrange first night it was in Bo-chum where the Kammerspiele put "apecial acknowledgment" to "Dr Sofer on Belgian director Franz Marijnen's The Bible. There was scattered, hesitant applause as the curtain came down, but it did not last long, since none of the actors atepped forward to take o bow.

in the final scene they had divested themselves of their clothes, put aside their few worldly nossessions, torn and tottered casea and bundles of clothes, and disappeared in double file into dark during menstruction. cells foreboding of death in the gas chamber or some such.

As they trooped off a couple in modern dress who had been reciting pieces of dialogue from Beckett's ll'aiting for Godol set out from the land of milk and honey to some unknown destination, having decided that "we cannot stoy here."

This final scene was the climax of two and o half hours of uninterrupted confusion, violence, blood and thunder.

Franz Morijnen, it may be recalled, recently directed Osknr Panizza'a satirical, blasplicmous, grandiosely upstart tragedy Das Lieleskonzil (The Council of Love) in Hantburg.

His Bockum speciaculor might more aptly have been entilled Scenes from the Bible, or indeed Scenes from the Old Testament, since only one scene, Salome, was taken from the New.

It was doubtless intended in Panizza's vein as an indictment of a God who has descried the world he created and allowed his creation, Mankind, to wreak its own destruction.

Blasphemy, satire and an imswerving desire to bring about happiness on Earth are close companions. Enlightenment can easily descend to the level of the trite and banal.

· The Boehum spectacular certainly runs this risk. It tries to walk a tightrone spanning contradictions, but is not always successful in the attempt. There are times when doubt goins the upper

It goes somewhat ogainst the grain,

and Cacil B. DaMille."

Now and again religious sentiment ond tact clash, as when Job is seen ensconced in a wheelchair, a human wreck, and the woman who is pushing him around remarks that God gives everyone hia just deserts. Or, for Instance, when there is an on-stage demonstration of Biblical rules of hygiene for women

Even so, there can be no gainaaying that the plot assembles a auccession of scenes that convey a message and do so with compelling beauty.

Set designer Jean-Marie Flévez is n stage magician. Ha works with flowing white expanses of eloth that blow ocross that black atage in the atomi.

He uses few but meaningful props. auch as broad ateps leading up to the Tower of Babel and huge chunks of masonry on which warriors stand, armed with wooden staves, before they take orma, Fiévez's sets bear witness to an unusual vivacity in auccession from mythical to present-day scenes.

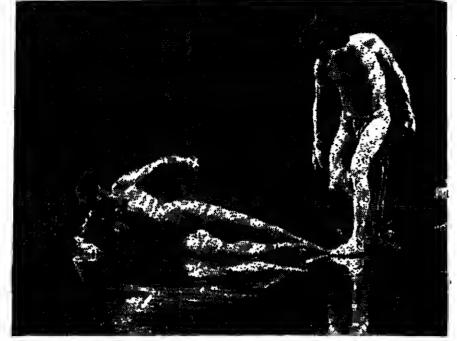
The evening begins with black-clothed actors seated on black chairs murmuring in several languages. They hold Bibles in their handa, turning the pages while an angel in white on one side of the stage sings "In the beginning was the Word.

Adam and Eve are welcomed with a hallelujdi, the curtain risea and the story of Mankind begins with Caln murdering

What is the Bible? A treasury of tales of ambition, murder, fornication, plagues, expulsions, jealousy and lechery. Sodom and Gomorrha, on which the Lord passes judgment.

The Blble is shown exclusively in this light and the New Testament Saviour is a distant prospect who is shown in the final acene to have dashed the hopes

The meaning of the evening's entertalnment is surely that the Old Testa-



Adam and Eva on stage in the Bochum production of The Bible, directed by Free

ment world has remained unchanged.

David's bout with Goliath is shown as a

latterday fight, with a ringside announ-

cer outlining the action as though we

cal and in modern guise, Solomon lies

idly in his bed and wonders, in English,

ia certainly billed as entertainment.

and humility, defeat and confusion.

why he feels so lonely. The spectacular

Maninen retains superb control over

True enough, tha choreography is

exact and demonstrative, the music

(composed by Peer Raben, with a little

help from Bach, Chopin and juzz) if sub-

stantive and not just decorative part of

the whole. But one is still left with a

The Bible is dealt with in a somewhat

cavalier fnahlon, portrayed in one-

dimensional terms and using modern, at

timea unduly forthright tuma of phrase.

Much of the Bochum Bible seems to

have been designed to creata an effect.

and the sets verge at times on the arts

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zellung für Osu(schland, 21 March 1977)

and cofts scene. Hans Schwab-Felisch

feeling of uncertainty.

his company, who move strictly accord-

ing to the choreography, miming pride

Juditle's story is shown both in Bibli-

were in Madison Square Gardens.

### Theatregoers are still mainly middle-class

he stage often blames TV for the L declining interest in live theater, but this is surely no more than a minor consideration, to judge by a survey of theat regoers' social atructures recently undertaken in Hamburg.

Neorly eight thousand theatregoes were questioned, selected so as to represent a cross-section of the stalls, circle and gallery audience in the city's fifteen theatres.

Roughly one person in four in Hanburg regularly goes to the theatre, Audiences have been on the increase of late so this is probably a fair claim.

Theatregoers in the main have been fited from higher education and com from higher income groups. More the fifty years ago the Volksbühne was up in various Garman cities with a ris to providing lower income groups with regulor night out at the thealre, by audience social structures do not ser to have changed much over the years.

People who never go to the thealre & not do so because they have no time be because they ore not interested.

Alwoya asanning the thealregots questioned really do represent a la eross-section, it comes as o further it price to learn that they are not under Interested in political issues.

Twelve per cent of students in schoolchildren regard politics as a print consideration, but they are the except tion, not the rule. This is probably he cause the wave of political theatre swept the country a few years ago is now ebbed.

Entertoinment comes first, follower by the desire to learn something act. and this scale of priorities applies lo sectors of the population.

It la also worth noting that thesip goers in Hamburg are fairly even-ham in going both to the three multiple theatres and to the dozen private out What is more, only a handful round, they torpado the proposed marmore than five per cent in any one riage — and Frau Hesse is not, as it lurns out, unduly upset.

What can be done in alternative partly because they enjoy "seeing," being acen."

#### **■** WRITING

No. 78t - 3 April 1977

# Tucholsky's letters from exile-did they deserve such ruthless editing?

urt Tueholsky's withdrawal from literature into silence that began in tha late twenties and was completed by 1932 has provided his readers and opponents with ample food for thought.

This withdrawal was interpreted as the resigned ratreat from political commitment and desertion in the foco of the fascist tide that threatened to engulf the country on the part of Germany's most eloquent entic of conditions in the Weimor Republic, Tucholsky'a contemporaries aow only that he had thrown in the towel, they heard him say "without me" - an admission of failure the reosons for which eluded tham.

1962 saw the publication of the "Seleeted Letters" and thus the first outhentic lestimony to his life at that time. The letters published in that volume date from tha time after 1932. They shed some light on his last years. This is particularly true of the letters to Walter Hasciiclever.

But the just published letters addressed to the woman who was closest to him during his years of silence contribute incomparably more towards lifting the veil from those years.

Who was "Nuuna" as Tucholsky tenderly called her? She was Hedwig Müller, the common-law wife of Tucholsky. She lived and worked in Zurich where she died in 1971.

Hedwig Millier, the daughter of an industrialist, was a committed and active socialist, When Tucholsky met her in 1932 she was 40. After his painful separation from his wife Mary he found in her a patient ond understanding companion to whom he could reveal his innermost thoughts - a motherly lover.

From November 1932 until September 1933 and then again in June of 1934 they lived together in her Zurich home. In 1934 and 1935 Nuuna spent her vacations at Tucholsky's coastal retreat in Sweden.

During the rest of the time correspondence had to substitute for physical closeness and discussion. Tucholaky wrote regularly - a total of 263 letters consisting of 362 sheets, most of them written on both sides of the paper.

These lettera were augmented by 118 sheets of the socalled Q-diary (the letter Q stands for the German word "quasseln", meaning chatter). The originala ara now housed in the Marbach Archives.

Tucholaky's letters are marked by a pasaionate vivacity which demonstrates his high standord as o letter writer. "A letter," he once said, "is not intended os a documentation of focts but as a zephyr to convey me to the reciplent's sphere."

#### Continued from page 10

the children prefer to make commor

Admittedly, this may not be much of a conclusion, but life being what it is, there is probably none better.

Reiner Lücker's directing is cheerful and precise. Mourice Boehet's acts ore witty and practicable. Grips Theater has again effortlessly demonstrated the company's theatrical and educational ability. Vatermutterkind is fun combined with meaning, ond Birger Heymonn's musle gives It odded verve. The play can be aure to be transloted into at least a dozen longuages.

(Kleier Nachrichten, 16 March 1977)

But above all and more than anything else, Tucholsky'a letters are testimonies of spontaneity - written glimpses of hla

Unconcerned about style and formulotion, he aimply permitted his thoughts and feelings to gush forth. It is this very unstylised directness with which he expreased hinself that lends his words authenticity.

But even these love letters are mostly bleak and painful. The sporadic bits of humour are clearly a humour of despera-

Tucholsky's day-to-day life that unfolits before the reader opens a viata of suffering. There is virtually no letter in which he does not speak of illness and pain, of sleeplessness ond auxlety reminiscent of Franz Kafka and Heinrich

Only now, with the publication of these letters, has it become obvious that Tucholsky was truly a sick man. He suffered for many years from a nose ail-

Kurt Tucholsky: Briefe aus dam Schweigen 1932-35, Briefe en Nuune, (Letters from Sllance 1932-35. Lettars to Nuune.) Edited by Mary Gerold-Tucholsky and Gustav Huonker. Published by Rowohlt-Varlag, Rainbek, 1977; 312 pp.; cloth; 26,00 deutschmarks.

ment that depriced him of the sense of smell and taste. His continuous headaches robbed him of sleep undess he drugged himself. He had to be operated on seven times in the post-1932 cm. All this orestaxed him emotionally and he felt "tired, listless - in short, a nonentity." Tucholsky's suffering was both of an organic and a psychological nature. As Thomas Mann's son Klaus once said of himself, Tucholsky, too, was a "sick, neurotle mouse - a melancholy hypochondriae." His satire, like that of alt great astirists in world literature, was anchored in sadnesa about the futility of his endeavours.

In purely formal terms, the letters to Nunna are frequently a mixture of diary and essay, equatly revealing the lonely man'a obsessions and the attacking satirist's claws. The letters' tone is Ironicperodistic, a play with maska and pseudonyma as well as a juggling with words. But there is a simple explanation for all this: Letters from Sweden went via the Third Reich ond Tucholsky wanted to cover his tracks.

The letters to Nuuna, published under the title Briefe aus dem Schweigen (Letters from Silence), are the most important documents of Tucholsky's life and thoughts during the last three years prior to hia suicide. In their uniquenesa these letters are comparable to those of ond the recently-published Karl Kraus letters to Sidonle Nandherny,

Tucholsky's latters reveal his fulle efforts to become o naturalised Swedish citizen, his finnncial worrica (he recaived finoncial support from Hedwig Müller), lila ottempta to leorn French and Swedish and the constantly postponed mnrrioge to Nuuna' because financiol dependence would have humiliated him.

It is surprising to see the intensity with whileli he observed and commented on political evenis of the time. He was deeply disappointed by the West's and the Soviat Union's weak and unprin-

This, he wrote two weeks before his death, was the deepeat disappointment of his life — a disoppointment he was unable to get over.

Wherever he looked he saw the

triumph of business Interests and bureaucracy. The "internationale of nationaliam" was of work everywhere. He astutely diagnosed the strength of the Nazia as the weakness of their opponents, and he was certoin that the next world war was in the offing. Spinitually, he orientated himself more and more towards France, since everything German was beamirched with blood for him. The anti-national, anti-democratic and antiparliamenturian Ordre Noureau movement was for him the closest thing to a radical self-criticism and the kind of positive ideology which, in his eyes, Marxism no longer represented.

A dialectic of enlightenment took place within Tucholsky - an enlightenment no longer capable of transcending itself.

It was by an means coincidental that the scentical moralist, to whom Schopenhauer had always been more important than Mary, devoted himself towards the end of his days more and more to the works of the French mystic Charles Pegny and the Scandinavian existentialist Soren Klerkegaard.

But even so, Tucholsky retained the strength to commit himself whenever the effort seemed worthwhite. He petitioned the Swiss Bundesrat (Senate) on behalf of Berthald Jacob who had been kidnapped by the Nazis, and attempted to intervene with various institutions on behalf of Carl von Ossietzky who was languishing in a German concentration

Why did he commit spicide? The letters to Niiuna make it to some extent understandable that he wanted to take his own life, but they fail to explain the act itself.

The suffering inflicted on Kurt Tucholsky by conditions in Gennany began in the mid-twenties when it became obvious that the revolution had failed and that the Wilhelminian Weltanschauung was seemingly there to stay. He withdrew in stages - first from Germany, then from literature and finally from life itself.

Tucholsky was a sick man, a disanpointed apostle of enlightenment, o bourgeoia who had nin away from his class and who, in the end, became spirituatly homeless, But he was never a tra-

#### Continued from page 8

yard's operational lossea in order to keep orders coming in. Measures such as these constitute an accurate assessment of the situation, demonstrating as Herr No aces it governmental determination to halp shipbuilding weather the calm.

The Europeon Community, ha adds, has unfortunately falled to eliminate the distortion in competitive position from which shlovards in this country hava suffered for years.

According to the latest figures published by the Association of Federal Republic Shipbuilders, Homburg, this country's ahare of world shipbuilding has slumped from seven per cent to a mere two and a half per cent. . . . dpa

(Nordwest Zallung, 23 March 1977)



Kurt Tucholsky

(Photo: Tucholsky-Archiv) itor to his own cause. The strength he

divindling rapidly.

Thus the letters to Ninna must take the place of those works by Tucholsky that remained unwritten. With these letters he succeeded in addressing posteri-

needed in order to write, however, was

Under the circumstances it is hard to understand why the publishers decided not to present all the letters to the publie but only patchwork a la Reader's Digest. One-third of the correspondence was simply swept under the carpet and the rest is presented in hits and pieces

for sampling, so to speak. Hardly a single letter has been published in toto.

Although the publishers assure us that omitting parts of the text is not tantamount to falsifying, it is nevertheless hard to have faith in a work that familiarises us only mith fragments.

The instroduction promises "Eros and gentle passion;" but since there is hardly a trace of it in the text it would seem reasonable to assume that the editorial pencil was ruthlessly applied. In any event, the peneil must have been used far in excess of mere "modest abridg-

And why are the publishers not even contemplating printing Numa's letters

iu reply? And the O-diaries have been promised to us for some later date - in hits and nieces again.

Tucholsky deserves better. No-one wants to tell his heirs whot to do or not to do, and the public has no right to lay claim to publication. But the fragmentariness of this edition does justice neither to the author nor to the public. In fact, the public would have had more understanding if the publication of the letters

had been temporarily withheld. Under no circumstances can the publishers justify their action by claiming that they are protecting a man's private sphere. Letters inust inevitably give away intimmte details. And those who publish them are well aware of this and therefore they must either publish them as a whole or not at oil. Tucholsky was not such o gentle writer that he could not be shown naked (and he himself was fully aware of this). But the publisheres are preaenting a Tucholsky without lower extremities.

This does not prevent me from wishing the volume a large readership scelling it is the best we have.

This votume once more bears out Arnold Zweig's words about Kurt Tuchols ky: "The depth of desperation says not hing about the thing that engendared it, It only tells of the degree of aensitivity." The Schwelkert

' '(Frankfurler Rundschau, 19 March 1977)

C tokkerlok and Millipilli was the first play for children put on by Grips Theater in Berlin in 1969. Their first production was shown in the old Reichskabarett and that company used unother name.

Vatermutterkind is the company's sixteenth play. Between them they have been put on more than 250 limes in no fewer than 21 languages. It is an unusual but only too comprehenable succeas

Industrial society and the free morket economy present children everywhere with similar problems, no matter whethor they are already firmly established or are merely establishing a foothold.

The Grips stable of playivrights, headed by Volker Ludwig, have shown proven abilly to articulate these problems in a stageworthy manner. The Grips playwrights have Indeed

been unnervingly successful. Not one of

their productions have been less than excellent, it has been a story of improvenient without relanse. Vatermutterkind is billed as a fomily

# Berlin children's theatre hits right

formula again Lincker ahow how ohildren become the victims of difficulties grown-ups have

with each other. Three case histories ore outlined. The ly ond in realistic detail so os not to oppear too obviously parables.

- Herr and Frau Semmelroth argue over every little datall. Their son Hilman ia fed in with the endless arguments and decides that something must ba

He pours enormous omounts of salt into his father's soup in anticipation of such a monumental organient that his fnther will storl illvorce proceedings, but unfortunately his plon boomerangs ond he has his ears boxed by both fother and

- Fran Fischer has divorced her husplay for people oged eight and over. band because he always wanted to have Playwrights Volker Ludwig and Reiner his own way. But Bernd, their son, feels'

pulled one way and another between his

- Daniela'a mother has been left in

think much of the idea.

What can be done in situntions like .

parents, who are now separated. He wonders whether life might not be better if they were still together, arguments and

the linch by her father. Because singleperent femities and Illegitimacy are still considered not quite de rigneur Frau' Hesac keeps inventing all manner of husbands she has divorced or who hove three families are portrayed imnginative- otherwise disappeared, but she gela her stories so mixed up that they only make

matters worse. . At o children's birthday porty Frau Heate meeta Herr Fischer and they decide to morry, but their children do not

Realising intultively that fathers and mothers cannot simply be swapped

these? The children on stage provide the first-rate songs point out, that arguments, pullovers are seen even at first nights are bad and anxiety breeds aggression:

Continued on page 11 .....

This too is worth noting in on answer. They realise, as Volker Ludwig's when corduroy trousars and pole-next

(Nordwest Zeltung, 18, March, 19)

#### **MEDICINE**

# Berlin congress reviews latest developments in neurology

ontary to the usual practice until Conly o few years ago, cross-eyed children should not be treated by covering one eye for extended periods.

It has now been established that this therapy could lead to o loss of sight for the covered eye. Research carried out on vertebrate animals in recent years proves that even a relatively short-term covering of one eye can ent off certain nerve connections. As a result, the central nervous system acts as if these councetions were unnecessary and pennits then to atrophy.

This switching off of nerve communications can only take place at a specific phase of the child's development - a nhase which, where himian beings are concenied, has not yet been clearly pin-

It lies in the nature of the nervous system that temporarity distred nerve links can subsequently not be reactivated. Since these facts were established by researchers, eyes of cross-eyed children are covered alternately for short periods only. This prevents the central nervous system from switching off pre-

It is evidently a basic principle of nature that every organism is initially equipped with more nervous links than necessary. Researchers have established that Man is equipped with between two oud eight times as many nerre-cells as he retains in the course of his life.

The Ninth Dahlem Medical Confercuce in West Berlin, which was largely devoted to this issue, established that the genetic code cannot entirely autici-

### High-rise housing harmful for children

🗂 hildren growing up in high-risc buildings are particularly threatened by develoment and behavioural distur-

The environment provided by a highrise building is contraty to the elemental freedom of movement, required by small children, warns the Berlin pediatrician

The higher up in a building a family tives, the less is a mother likely to send her child outdoors to play or to neconi-

Moreover, says Dr Harting in the information sheet Das Gesynde Kind (The Beatthy Chitd) of the German Green Cross, it is hard to exercise adequate supervision by means of clerators

and intercom systems. Young children free home-bound because they are frightened of the garies of older children they might encounter outside. As a result, muscles and important organs ore atunted in their development.

The number and extent of behavioural disturbances increases in direct proportion to the number of storeys separating a family from the ground floor. Despite the inconvenience and time this might require, parents should make a point of giving their children us much opportunily as possible to play outdoors. And within the apartment itself, o simple gynmustics programme can provide some relief. dри

(Süddeutsche Zollung, 18 March 1977)



pate how many nerve links will be need ed. Says Professor Wolf Singer of the Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry in Munich: "It is evidently much more economical for nature not to burdon:the genes with this information but to obtain it from the environment."

Man's organism finds out by trial and error which nerve links belong together and are needed. In the course of this process, the meaningful is consolidated, and uscless ballast is jettisoned. This "competition" for the preservation of optimal functions can perhaps best be explained by the fact that the cellular tenninals of nerve fibres secrete (still unknown) substances which permit the right nerve fibre to be grafted onto it.

The Ninth Dahlem Conference on the "Function and Structure of Nervous Systems", which was attended by more than 50 scientists from eight countries, established above all the following facts: Our brain research is still in its infancy. and scientists are only just beginning to understand the simple natterns of nervous systems and the manner in which they operate.

Thus for inslauce Professor G. C. Stent of Berkety, USA, explained at length how the nervous system of leeches, which consists of about 20 segments with 175 nerve cells each.

Professor W.E. Reichardt of Tilbingen explained the processes by which the common house fly recognises shapes and movements. The Tübingen researcher has dealt with this problem for more than twenty years without having been able to answer all questions. Professor Reichardt said that he hoped to be able to conclude his work about the fly's ability to recognise shapes in about

Other researchers delved into the nervous systems of worms, smails, frogs, fish, cals and apes.

But the fully developed human brain, weighing about 1.5 kitos and consisting of 10,000 million uerve cells, still mystifies scientists.

Only via the nervous systems of animals can we gain some insight into the manner in which Man's central nervous system processes information. But even If we still have a long way to go

before fully understanding the human nervous system, the direct and indirect applications of research results in this field are still extremely manifold.

Thus for instance it is hoped that this type of research will provide information on how to restore certain functions of the senses, improve diagnostic methods in ineurology as a result of a better understanding of the functions of certain brain centres and give lnaights into the connection between early childhood experience and the development od specifle functions of the nervous system,

Research into the biochemical transmission aubstances for nerve impulses. which has become particularly topical following the discovery of neuro-transmillers containing morphia, can open up new therapentic avenues in psychiatry. Konrad Mtiller-Christiansen

(Hannoversche Allgemoine, 16 March 1977)

### Cologne guide to 'Parenthood for Beginners'

Nominissioned by the Ministry for Family Affairs, the Health Centre in Cologne has just published a guideline for young parents.

The 60-page brochure, which is entitled "The Bahy", has a circulation of one million copies and is available free

The publication includes such chapters as "What You can do for Your Child During Pregnancy", "Rhesus Fuetor" and "Can Birth be Facilitated?",

Thirteen pages are devoted to the baby's diet, six to the care of the infant and fifteen to the infant's health. The objective of the publication is to assuage the auxieties of parents.

With regard to some chapters, however, it is justified to ask whether the whole thing warranted an expenditure of 700,000 deutschmarks of the taxpayer's money... for instance: "The Daily Bath - Fun for the l'ather" or "Bubies Need Sunshine and Air".

More precise and informative, on the other hand, is the appendix with such headings as "Your Good Right", "Protective Legislation for Mothers" and "What to do When a Child of Working Parents

This country's legislation provides that a parent caring for a child aged up to eight is entitled to 'five days' worth of sickness benefits per annum.

·(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 March 1977)

## Lung specialist lambasts cigarette smoking again

rery smoked elgarette hastens death have been made more effective. But by 15 infinites. This is the conclusion arrived at by Professor Trendelenburg of the Homburg University Clinic.

In an article published in Milarlinner Medizinische Wochenschrift (Münlch Medical Weekly) Professor Trendelenburg, a lung specialist, stressed that 600 huntiful substances have been found in tobacco smoke so far. The inhaling of 20 eigarettes a day over a period of 20 years deposits six kilos of dust in the respiratory system.

Aware of these facts, the tobacco industry has been making an alt-out effort to develop "defused" tobaccos, including the alcotine-free eighrette. Fitters, tou,

even so, says Professor Trendelenburg, "smoke is amoke."

ldeally, elgarettes should be free not only of nicotine but also of tar. And even then, short of forgoing the comhustion process altogether, the only solution would be a filter that blocks out smoke entirely.

Following extensive polls involving puliculs with chronic bronchitis, Professor Trendelenburg arrived at the conclusion that only about 15 per cent of smokers are uble to give up the habit without systematic help. dpa

The role played by suggestion

(Frankfurter Allgemeine (Wolf am Soulning, 20 March 1977) für Deutschland, 16 March

### Munich anaesthetists claim acupuncture

successes

Confronted with the challenge of China's ngc-old empirical acupuoc ture method, modent annesthesiologi has been prompted to rellink.

The Federal Republic's Heart Center reported 800 successful cases of toppuncture anaesthesia; and Munich University's Urology Clinic has administent 700 such anaestheslas so far.

Professor A. Doenicke of the Surgical Polyelinie in Munich reported on the tesults achieved by this method. His clinic has been using electro-stimulation anaesthesia in surgery for about two

This process involves nutting 18 to edles into various parts of the huma boily and imparting to these needles in electric current of no more than 20 mil li-amperes. It most however be pointed out that the classical acupuncture points are inimaterial in this type of apacitic sia. The project group at the Surgical & lyclinic is equipped with apparatus of ulling it to rary the electric current thus providing the necessary dosage for electro-stimulation anaesthesia in 2009 dance with ease to ease requirenents This is necessary because the electrical resistance of the skin and the lissus varies not only from person to person but also undergoes changes in the course of an operation.

As a result of such individual adjustments, even patients who suffer from circulation disorders or hearl rhythm disturbances can safely be anaesthetised by this method, Morcover, this delicate control prevents borns which could other wise occur at the points where the acupuncture needles liave been inserted.

Electro-stlinulation increases the pain threshold by at least thirty per cent. As a result, the dosage of painkillers to k administered can be reduced.

In cases of complicated abdomina operations, frequently lasting for for hours, the patient receives roughly ik same amount of drugs as is normally used in ontpatient treatment prior b administering annesthesia.

This method does away entirely will the need for the very expensive and harmful (particularly for the liver) intelation, anaesthetic halothan. Aparl fros electro-stimulation via the needles, ik patient is administered only laughing gas. Due to the sparing use of phone ceuticals; the patient feels considerall better following such an operation that he would after traditional surgery. Ik comes out of namasthesia carlier a breathe properly instantly and sulfer less from side-effects.

According to Professor J. Kugler the Neurological Polyclinio in Munch ncupuncture also has its place in treffe pain. The insertion and twisting of # needless, slight wanning up and electer stimulation have the effect of changel the processing of bodily sensations, has been borne out by encephalogue - thus reducing the ability to real

Acupuncture has proved part successful in cases of spasmodic the shoulder area and the head as as in the case of stomach alcers.

puncture treatment is still until the same applies with regard to physiological reactions and the sound of thines (morphine like should released by the brain).

A. Furthmayer St.

#### **M** NATURE NOTEBOOK

# Pollution decimates bird life, ornithologist warns

study carried out by the zoologist A Bennd Conrad of the Zoological Institute of Freiburg University, in the course of which 457 eggs of native birds were examined, showed that none were free of pesticide and PCB deposits.

Had these eggs been intended for human consumption, they would have had to be destroyed.

The results of the study, which was earried out in 1974/75 in confunction with the German Research Association and the Max Planck Society, have now been made public,

Bernd Concad summed un his findings in a brochure entitled Die Giftbelastung der Vogelwelt Deutschkunds (Poisons Inflicted on Germany's Birdlife), published by Kilda-Verlag, Greven.

Herr Conrad's analysis of 19 local binl species was prompted by the alarming reduction in the number of birds since the mid-fifties.

Initially, these losses affected primarily predalory hirds, subsequently spreading to storks and scalards. And as of late there is a growing number of songbirds affected,

Reports from rirtually all parts of the world indicate that the causes of the dintinishing bird nonulation are the same everywhere. Man is the culprit number one in all justances.

West and South European countries lament the killing of songbirds by the thousands, Recreation activities interfere with hatching, hirds' nests are robbed of their eggs and the natural habitat of the birds is interfered with by the destruction of hedges and unbridled constructiou activity.

On Lake Constance, the infamons mass slaughter of waterbirds during this year's open season by lumters from West Gennany, Austria and Switzerland has just come to an end,

Many species of birds suffer from the fact that their foot is contaminated by pesticides, hamful metals and PCB. Among the pesticides, the main culprits are Hexa (tICB), Lindan, Aldrin, Heptachlor and Dieldrin, Other noxious sub-

stances are softeners for paint and PCB (used in the plastics industry).

These hannful substances find their way into the birds' environment through the sewerage and garbage disposal systems. Like pesticides, they are alisorhed by the birds in numerous ways.

Moreover, the natural habitat of the birds is strinking, eggshells have become thinner and frequently hreak under the weight of the brooding hen, and fledglings die prematurely.

Alt these facts have been established hy British, Dutch, American und Swedish omithologists. But Bernd Conrad is the first to have drawn attention to this situation in the Federal Republic of Germany, this study demonstrates that tho warnings issued by conlogists were only too justified.

Twelve predatory hird species have dwindled to such an extent that they are threatened with extinction. This was established two years ago by the ornithologist Dr Gerhard Thieleke of the Radolfzell bird-watching station.

They include the moor buzzard or marsh harrier, the peregrine falcan, the goshawk, the sparrowhawk, the sea eagle and the cagle owl. Other species facing extinction are the kite, the tree falcon and the honey buzzard. Bernd Conrad established that this

country's birdlife is particularly threalened in industrialised areas, But intensive agriculture also places birdlife in icepards. His egg analysis showed that 97 per

cent of the evanined eggs contained two, 58 per cent three, 22 per cent four and 8 per cent five different pesticides in targe muantities.

It has been established that the diminishing thickness of the eggshelts is directly attributable to posticides in the birds' bodies in five different species, It seems evident that some of these justicides have an adverse effect on the calcium metabolism of the birds inasmuch as they affect the glands and thus the enzyme production.

Curiously enough, noxlous substances

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Further details from

**WILOFA-DIAMANT** 

Will Lohmann

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in the environment do not lead to thinner eggshelts with all species. Bernd Contad feels that this might be due to differing metabolism mechanisms or to differing food chains for the various species.

Most animals serve as food for other animals. There are clearly discernible food chains. Certain small animals are eaten by larger ones, and these in turn serve as food for still larger heasts.

If pesticides are washed into bodies of water, they are soon absorbed by unicel-Inlar creatures, and these are enten by fish who, in turn, are eaten by hirds. Thus the poison becomes cumulative within the various links of the food chain. The data made public by Bernd Conrad concerning dying birdlife in the l'ederal Republic must be viewed in conjunction with the general threat to animal life and the progressive externination of more and more species.

Since every animal fulfils a specific function in nature, continuous decimation must affect the ecological halance.

Many sninghirds, for instance, serve a useful function by coting insects. But it is quite confecivable that a point of no return could be reached and that a vicious circle could be set in train, Pests could imiltipy out of control for lack of natural encuries. This in turn would require the increasingly massive use of chemical posticides which would accelerate the decimation of larger species

with a longer life-span stift further.

The dramatically increased number of guals and mosquitoes in many parts of furone is an indication that this develogiment has already set in.

The cutting down of the forests in the southern regions of Europe, which turned them into barren wastes, has its parallel in today's world, In order to maintain our level of consumption and economic growth we are placing the ecology on earth in jeopardy. And the consequences of such an attitude must lead to disaster in the long run.

Theo Löbsack (KOiner Stadt-Anzelger, 19 March 1977)





Moor buzzard



### Hamburg scientists recommend painless death for lobsters

he Federal Research Institute for Fisherles in Hamburg has declared war on those gourmets who maintain that a lobster is only good if boited

Experts term the traditional method of preparing a lobster barburic, saying tend over a long period, primarily due to the heavy campace which prevents swift heat penetration." Experiments have established that a swift and putnless killlng of the tobster by electrocution does not affect its food quality.

The experiments in which three American and three European lobsters were used, were based on the animat protection legislation in this country, according to which the laws stipulating painless killing apply to manna unimals as well,

implement customary in the fishing in- second: dustry, whereby a tank of wuter with

marine animals is exposed to electric shock for a duration of 30 seconds.

The contention put forward by chefs throughout the world that only the ageold method of plunging the live lobster into bolling water preserves the fine aroma of these crustaceans has been refuted by the Hamburg experiments, It has been established that, like in boiling, the lobster's tail curls under an electric. shock. Connoisseurs have always considered the curled tail a sign of freshness

and quality.

Moreover, none of the six experimental lobsters stied there extremities in the death throes resulting from electrocution as gournets and opponents, of a quick death claimed they would do.

The researchers pointed out that, when cooking lobsters that were put lo death electrically, no sign of movement could be discerned, und it was clear that The Hamburg researchers used an the lobsters died within a fraction of a

(Det Tagesepiegel, 20 March 1977)

